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# THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTAB 1859

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JANUARY 24, 1931.

Vol. CXIV.

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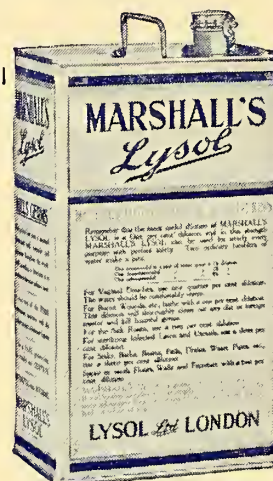
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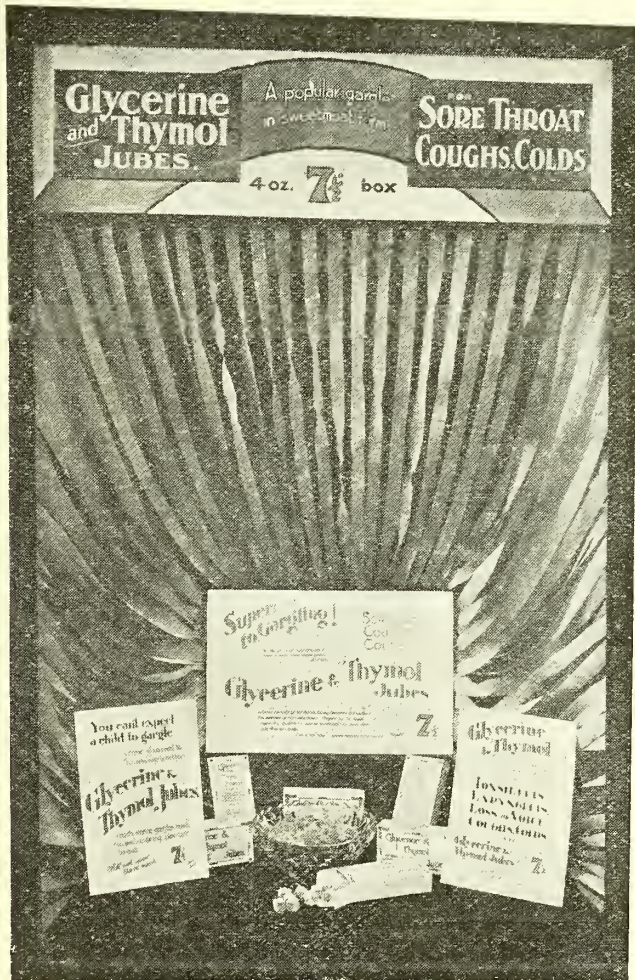
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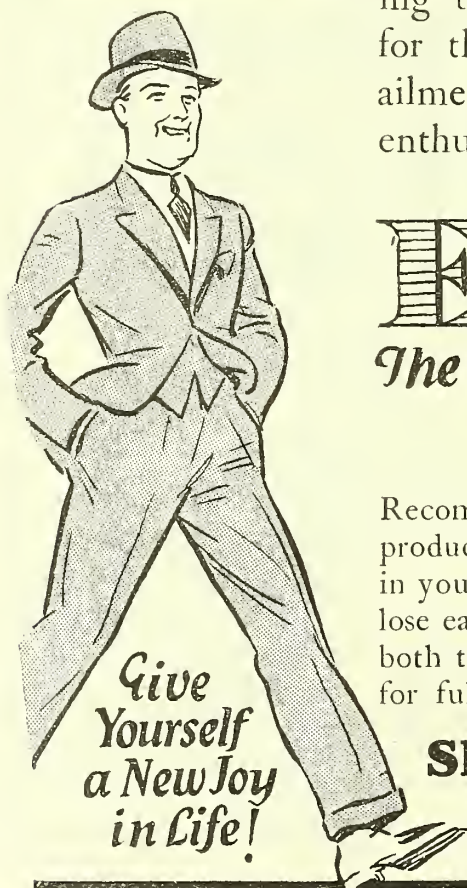


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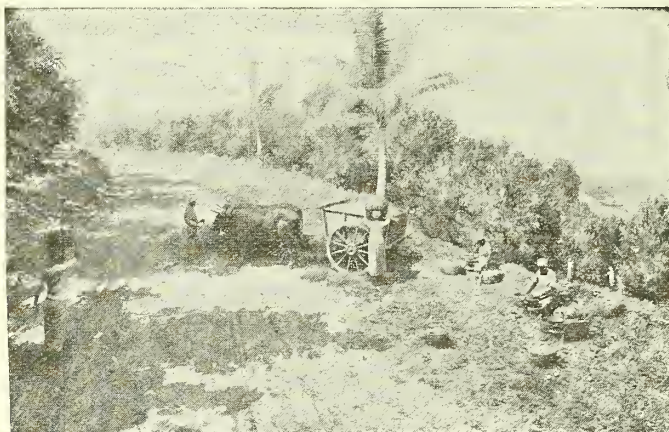
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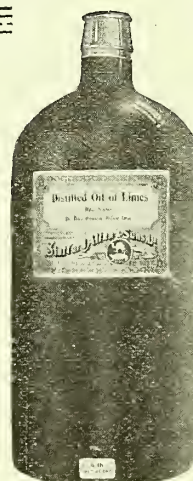
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ESTABLISHED 1833



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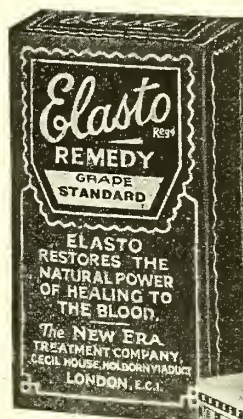
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Recommend "ELASTO" for Varicose Veins, Ulcers, Eczema, Swollen Legs, Phlebitis, Thrombosis, Muscular Weakness, Bad Legs, Piles, Prolapsus, Varicocele, Hardened Arteries, Blood Pressure, Deficient Circulation and kindred ailments.

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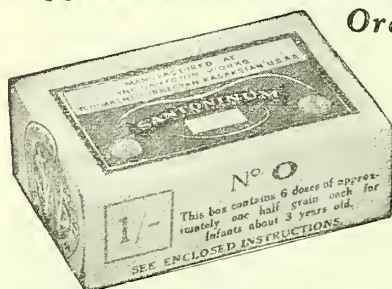
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**TABLETS**

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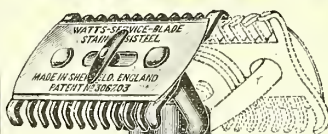
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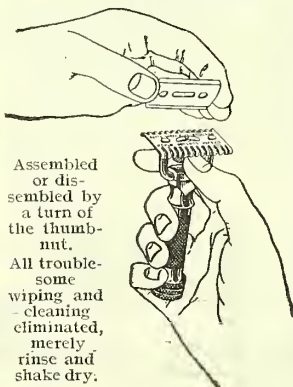


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Automatically fixed positive shaving angle for each edge only two parts. Rustless in any climate

Holder and Two Blades in box  
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Super Sets from  
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Assembled or disassembled by a turn of the thumb-nut. All troublesome wiping and cleaning eliminated, merely rinse and shake dry.

MANUFACTURED BY  
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3/9 per bot. 32/- per doz.  
6/6 per bot. 52/- per doz.

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FOR GREY HAIR  
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Did you see that HALF-  
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HERALD" last week?

—and that 16-inch  
Double Column in the  
"DAILY MAIL?"

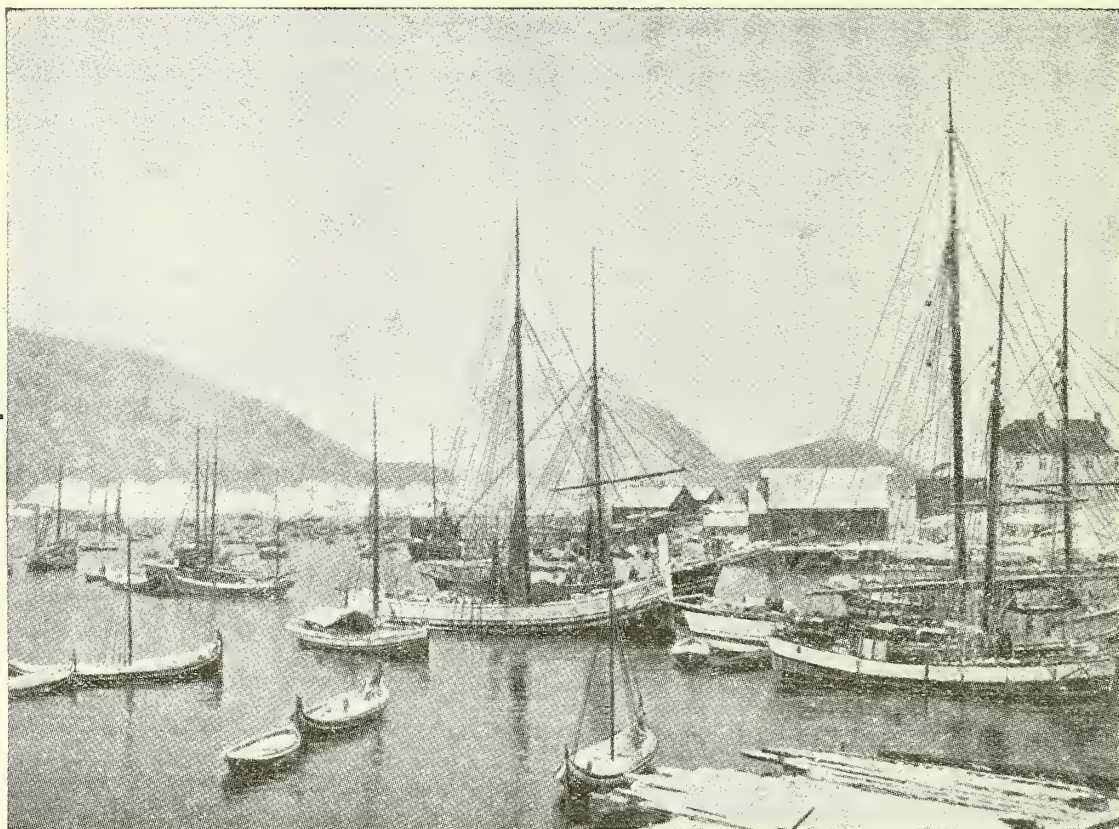
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in the "DAILY MIRROR?"

—followed by many others all  
pushing up MOORLAND sales

The 1931 Moorland Advertising is on a larger  
scale than ever before and sales are soaring,  
and the quickest way for you to make money  
is to make a display in your own window.

See that you are ready to meet the 1931  
demand for Moorland Tablets and you  
will make Money as you give satisfaction

# WHERE IT IS MANUFACTURED



*Southalls' "A 1" Cod Liver Oil Factory in the Lofotens, Norway*



## SOUTHALLS'

TRADE "A1" MARK

# COD LIVER OIL

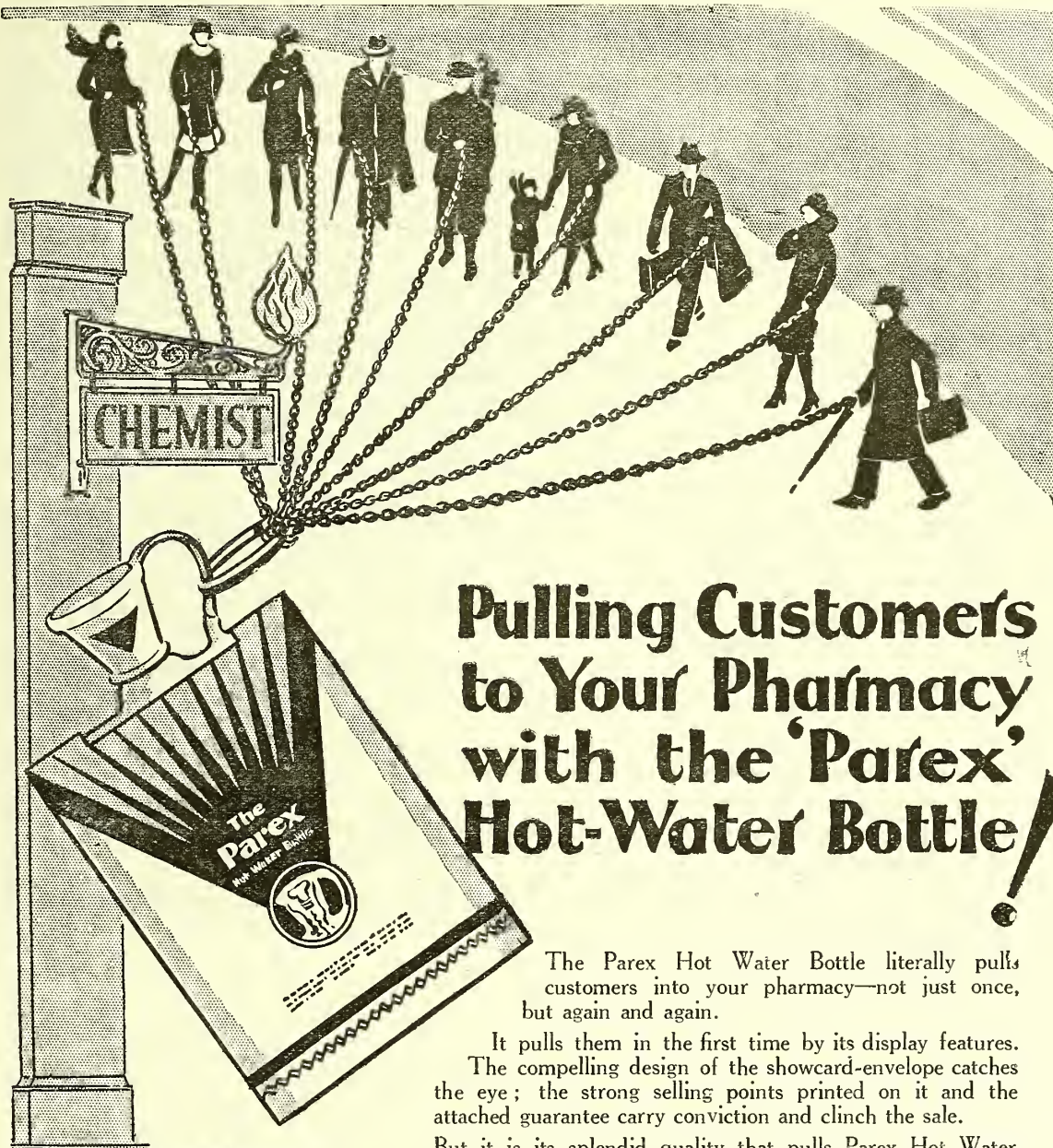
"Bottled Sunlight"

STILL  
THE  
BEST

	4 oz.	8 oz.	16 oz.	32 oz.	
P.A.T.A.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1/4	2/6	4/6	Per Bottle
	6/9	10/3	18/-	33/-	Per Dozen
12 doz. 8 oz. or the equivalent.	6/3	9/9	17/-	31/-	Per Dozen
	9/- per Gall. in W. Qts. 12 W. Qts. 8/9 36 W. Qts. 8/6				

**SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY LTD. BIRMINGHAM**





## Pulling Customers to Your Pharmacy with the 'Parex' Hot-Water Bottle!

The Parex Hot Water Bottle literally pulls customers into your pharmacy—not just once, but again and again.

It pulls them in the first time by its display features. The compelling design of the showcard-envelope catches the eye; the strong selling points printed on it and the attached guarantee carry conviction and clinch the sale.

But it is its splendid quality that pulls Parex Hot Water Bottle customers into your pharmacy the second and third and fourth time. They come to buy not only more Parex Hot Water Bottles, but also other lines, for Parex quality creates general confidence and goodwill.

And remember the Parex is not a cut-price, low profit bottle. Every sale gives a worth-while profit. And the Parex bottle is yours—sold to pharmacists only.

*Show Parex Bottles prominently  
while the bad weather lasts.*

**S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd**  
ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON,  
and BARNET.





## AUROLAL COLD WATER DYES

are supplied in the following colours: Black, Brown, Beige, Fawn, Lavender, Jade Green, Rose, Emerald, Apricot, Pale Blue, Mastic, Silver Grey, Mauve, Shell Pink, Apple (Almond) Green, Peach, Eau-de-Nil, Cherry, Lemon, Cream, Brick, Navy Blue, Golden Brown, Mulberry, Flame, Dark Green, Kingfisher Blue, Flesh, Old Rose, Saxe Blue, Heliotrope, Champagne and Primrose. Packed in Hinged Display Boxes containing 1 doz. A Handsome Cabinet, in 10 Colours, is presented with a Gross Order. Price 4/- per doz., less 5 per cent. for cash in 7 days. Carr. paid. Retail P.A.T.A. 6d. per packet.



## EXPORT

Export Houses and Overseas Buyers should write for EXPORT Catalogue containing very Special Export Prices and Terms

## WINNER STOCKING DYES

are packed in Tubes and Cartons, of which one gross are contained in a most attractive Display Outer.

The range comprises the 12 latest shades: Gun-metal, Sun-tan, Nude, New Brown, Beige, Bulrush, Cocoa, Florence Mills, Copper Beech, Rose Glow,

Dago, Smoke Grey.

Price 24/- per gross, less 5 per cent. for Cash in 7 days.

Retail at 3d. per tube.

There is already a very Big Demand for this new Whitaker line.

Place your order NOW!

**WHITAKER & CO. (Kendal) LTD., Dye Specialists for Chemists, KENDAL, ENGLAND**

## WESTMINSTER COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

190 Clapham Road, London, S.W.9.

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Six months' Course for PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION commences APRIL 8th, 1931.

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## SPECIALISTS IN TRAINING PHARMACISTS.

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PREPARATORY STUDY by post available for APPRENTICES and JUNIORS before coming to College.

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**PRACTICAL WORK.** Students taking the course may receive personal tuition in the practical work AT ANY TIME DURING THE COURSE.

Expert Tuition for the SIGHT-TESTING DIPLOMAS of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers (F.S.M.C.); the British Optical Association (F.B.O.A.); the National Association of Opticians (F.N.A.O.); or the College of Optics (F.C.O.).

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G. A. SCURR, M.P.S., F.S.M.C., F.B.O.A., F.N.A.O., B.Sc., F.I.O., F.C.O.  
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## The Extra Pharmacopoeia

By W. HARRISON MARTINDALE, Ph.D.

19th Edition. Vol. I 27s. 6d. net, postage 6d. Vol. II 22s. 6d. net, postage 4d. The two vols. 50s. net post free.

Vol. I (1928) deals chiefly with Treatment, giving the important issues as to the Clinical Use of all modern Chemicals and Drugs, characters, dosage, methods of prescribing, etc.

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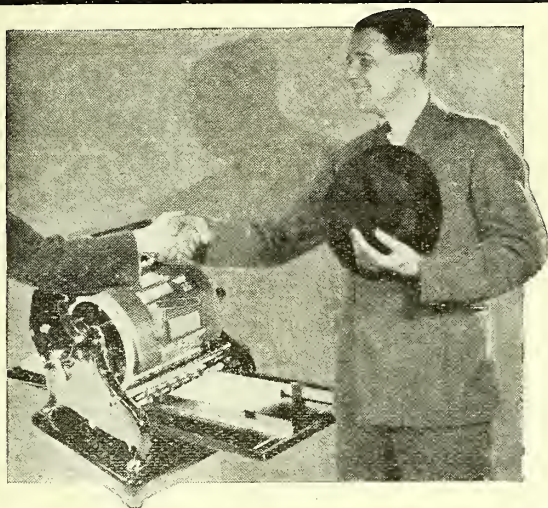
BRITISH MED. J., Nov. 2, 1929: "Has a well-established reputation as a most useful and convenient work of reference."  
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An up-to-date Book for everything on the Therapeutic Use of Drugs. It embodies the Latest and most Varied Information on Chemistry, Pharmacology, Therapy, and numerous other subjects.

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## You can sell & recommend **SHERLEY'S** DOG & CAT MEDICINES LACTOL & LACTOL BISCUITS with confidence!

All Sherley's Remedies are made by fully qualified analytical and pharmaceutical chemists,

under expert Veterinary advice, and can

be relied upon for  
**PURITY, SAFETY**  
and **EFFICIENCY!**



They are consistently advertised, and good, compelling show matter is available.



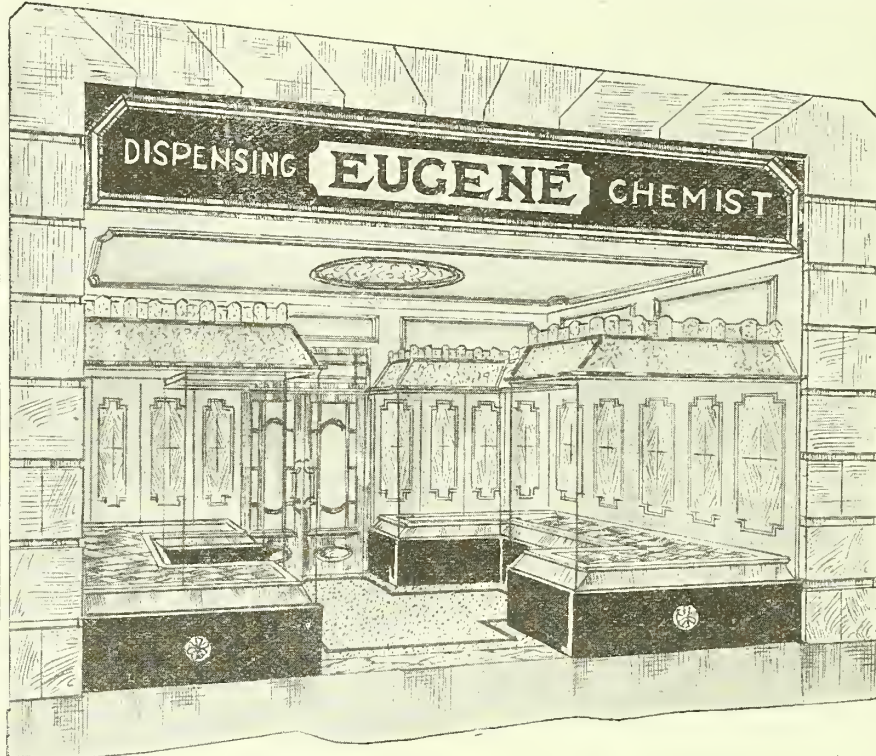
## Sherley's Lines sell quickly and the profits are excellent!



Send a post card for complete list which gives particulars of special Quantity and Window Display terms to

A. F. SHERLEY & CO. LTD.,  
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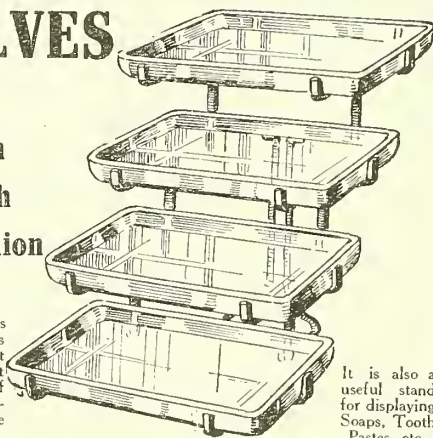


**Rudduck & Co.**  
Shop Fitters  
and  
Shop Front  
Builders  
219 Old St.  
London  
E.C.1  
*Estimates and  
Plans free of  
charge.*

## SOLVES

the  
Tooth  
Brush  
Question

Tooth Brushes have always been a difficult line to serve, but with the aid of this stand customers can serve themselves.



It is also a useful stand for displaying Soaps, Tooth Pastes, etc.

No. C.S.F. 2851—Very attractive COUNTER DISPLAY STAND. Constructed of mild steel finished silver colour and complete with four clear glass trays, size  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 1$  in. Each tray is slightly sloped, rendering the goods easy to see and to select from. The overall height is  $15\frac{1}{2}$  in., width 12 in., back to front 15 in.

**22/6** each, complete

Send for a copy of our new illustrated 43 page list No. CD 1180 free on request.

**DUDLEY & COMPANY, LTD.**  
451 HOLLOWAY ROAD, LONDON, N.7  
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## Collapsible Tubes



**ANDERSEN & BRUUNS  
FACTORIES LTD. Copenhagen.**

Sole Consignees for U.K. & Ireland

**SIER, VOSS & TOMES**

Phone: Central 9677

11 B, Upper Thames St.  
London, E.C.4



# FOG: FOG: FOG DAMP: DAMP: DAMP

**They come and go, and  
create an immense demand for—**

## AYRTON'S COUGH CANDY

EVERY  
IMITATION  
HAS FAILED.

RETAIL  
3½d. qr. lb.

Per lb.	...	8d.
28 lb.	...	7½d.
56 lb.	...	7¼d.
1 cwt.	...	7d.

Free Show Jar with  
first 28 lb.

FULL WINDOW  
SHOW.

Sample 4-lb. box post  
free for 2/8.

## AYRTON'S LIVERPOOL

## HUNDREDS

of Ayrtton's Customers command a huge weekly sale of these items to people who never dream of purchasing remedial confectionery from a sweet shop.

## Dr. PETER'S Blackcurrant & Liquorice PASTILLES

TREMENDOUS SALE

RETAIL 6d. qr. lb.

Per lb.	..	1/3
28 lb.	..	1/2½
56 lb.	..	1/2
1 cwt.	..	1/1½

A Variety of  
FINE SHOW MATTER

Sample 5-lb. jar for  
7/3 post free.

(Jar credited 1/- on return)

ALSO

## Dr. PETER'S Malt & Butter PASTILLES

## Dr. PETER'S After-dinner MINTS

RETAIL 6d. qr. lb.

Luscious pieces of transparent sweetmeat with finest peppermint delightfully blended. Hard chewing cubes, with a flavour and aroma which charm the palate.

Each cube wrapped in printed screw paper, packed 4 lb. in our own designed lithographed and varnished tin. Air tight and of utmost display merit.

Supported by a splendid and incisive showcard.

Sample 4-lb. tin for  
5/4 post free.

4lb. 28lb. 56lb. 1cwt.  
per lb. 1/4 1/3½ 1/3 1/2½

ANOTHER  
SUCCESS

## POSITIVE PROGRESS

# BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

## OLYMPIA, 1931

LONDON, W.14

Feb. 16 to Feb. 27

This year the Fair promises to be more comprehensive and complete than ever before. The Chemical, Drug and Perfumery Sections have long assumed International importance and will receive especial attention from Home and Overseas buyers.

✕

A SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT IN COLOUR

will be inserted in

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

of February 14

✕

In order to assist exhibitors in focusing interest on their particular products a suitable announcement will not only obviate an original preparation being overlooked but it will stimulate the curiosity of visitors in the general display.

Home and Foreign visitors will be welcomed at

**STAND B84**

where "C. & D." representatives will be in constant

:: :: :: attendance. :: :: ::

*All particulars regarding available space in this supplement from*

THE PUBLISHER

**THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST**

28 ESSEX STREET, STRAND

LONDON, W.C.2

Telephone : Central 6565 (8 lines).

Telegrams : "Chemicus, Estrand, Lanan."

49 County Buildings, Cannon Street  
MANCHESTER

54 Foster's Buildings, High Street  
SHEFFIELD

:: 19 Waterloo Street ::  
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## A DISTINCTIVE SETTING

*for distinguished products*



### BLUE, GOLD & IVORY

THE "Ivory" Tin Series presents hand-made Lozenges of the highest quality admirably packed for display purposes. The colour scheme of "Ivory" tins contrasted with the rich blue and gold outer is both striking and artistic. Prepared from approved formulæ under ideal conditions, the Lozenges themselves can be recommended with complete confidence. Now is the time to show them to your customers.

### THE "IVORY" TIN SERIES OF LOZENGES

BRONCHIAL ::  
CATARRH ::  
PEPPERMINT ::  
IODISED THROAT

9d. tins  
P.A.T.A.

To EXPORT BUYERS—All orders and enquiries should be addressed to our Sole Export Agents  
WM. ALFRED JONES, Ltd., West India House, Liverpool.

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. LTD.  
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,  
& Bardsley House, London, N.1  
ESTABLISHED 1797.

D/915

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# EUGENOL. CLOVE OIL.

White, Tomkins & Courage Ltd.

## REIGATE



## MYSORE GOVERNMENT SANDALWOOD OIL

DISTILLED FROM SANTALUM ALBUM, LINN.

*This Mark is the*



*GUARANTEE*

**Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London**  
**Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, W.C.2**

Telephone: Gerrard 4412.



# Get this showcard NOW!



Striking in design and colouring, it will tie up well with the new Vinolia Premier Shaving Stick advertising appearing shortly in the national Press. Ask for No. 128 showcard to-day.

Vinolia Premier Shaving Stick is protected by the P.A.T.A. at 7½d. Listed at 5s. 8d. per doz.—less usual discounts, with a bonus of three on three dozen and *pro rata*—in effective display box of one dozen.

VINOLIA CO., LTD.,



BY APPOINTMENT TO  
H R H THE PRINCE OF WALES

BEBINGTON, CHESHIRE

The original combined Cream and Powder

la **VELOUTY**

de **DIXOR** Paris



*The advertised line that you are asked for.*

NOW ON P.A.T.A.

Samples free upon receipt of trade card or billhead.

PRICES:—Full size pot -	21/- doz.	RETAIL 2/9
Super tube -	22/- "	" 3/-
Large tube -	14/- "	" 2/-
Medium tube	7/- "	" 1/-
Handbag tube	3/- "	" 6d.

*Made in four shades:*

WHITE, IVORY, NATURAL and OCHRE.

Obtainable from your regular Wholesaler or direct from the Sole British Agents:

**DEBACQ & HARROP,**

68 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.

*Sole Distributors for*

Northern Ireland: **ROBERT MAYRS & CO.,** 43 Chichester Street, BELFAST  
Irish Free State: **MAY, ROBERTS & CO. LTD.,** Grand Canal Quay, DUBLIN

—TOILET PREPARATIONS—  
**"NUBRIAN"**

THE  
**SERIES** that  
**SELLS** for  
**SIXPENCE**  
**SOLD ONLY BY**  
**NEWBERYS**

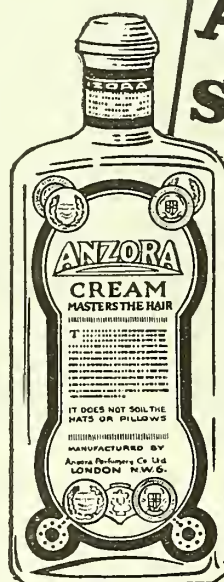
The Series includes:—

**BAY RUM, BRILLIANTINE, HAIR  
CREAM, TOILET PARAFFIN, Etc.**

**"NEWBERYS"**  
(F. NEWBERRY & SONS LTD.)

**CHARTERHOUSE SQUARE**

**TREDEGAR HOUSE LONDON, E.C.1 COLLEGE LANE  
CARDIFF LIVERPOOL**



**ANZORA**  
sales are  
soaring!

Consistent advertising is sending Anzora sales soaring. Every month sees another leap. All over the country retailers are increasing orders and making bigger profits.

Come in on the rising tide of Anzora sales. Keep these perfect fixatives prominently displayed. We are out to help you—let us know what showcards and cut-outs you need.

TRADE TERMS:

12/- doz.

Retail at 18/-

20/- doz.

Retail at 30/-

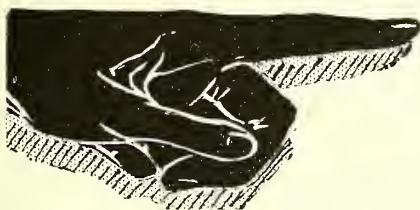
A supply of Attractive  
Showcards and Cut-outs  
for Window Displays  
sent post free.

**ANZORA**  
**MASTERS THE HAIR**

**ANZORA PERFUMERY CO., Ltd. - LONDON, N.W.6**



# 6d. POUDRE TOKALON



**FULL DISPLAY  
TERMS  
NOW ALLOWED**

*10% Display discount hitherto confined to standard Tokalon lines  
has now been extended to the 6d. size Poudre Tokalon*

## QUICK BONUS OFFER



Up to 31st JANUARY, 1931  
BONUS OF 1 EXTRA to the DOZEN  
in addition to Display Discount  
**ON ALL ORDERS**  
for this New and Popular  
**6d. POUDRE TOKALON**



Bonus expires JAN. 31

**Order NOW**

*Direct or through usual wholesaler.*

**TOKALON LTD.**  
212-214 GT. PORTLAND ST.  
LONDON, W.1

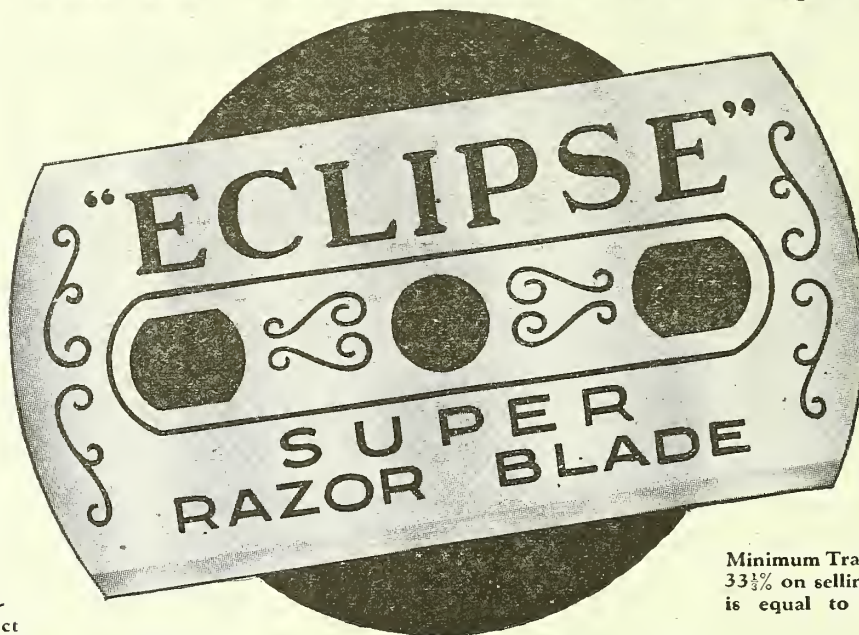
### EXAMPLE

	Trade Price	Price to Public
	s. d.	s. d.
3 doz. Poudre Tokalon 6d. ... ..	13 6	18 0
3 doz. Poudre Tokalon 1/- ... ..	27 0	36 0
	40 6	54 0
*Less 10% Display Allowance ... ..	4 0	
<b>FREE GOODS.</b>	36 6	
3 Boxes Poudre Tokalon 6d. ... ..		1 6
3 doz. Rose Skinfood 6d. to be given away with Poudre Tokalon		
	36 6	55 6
Retail Value of Order as above ... ..	55 6	
Cost of Order ... ..	36 6	
	Your profit	19 0

\*If you are not receiving this Display Allowance write for particulars.  
Rachel and Natural shades of Powder equally divided will be sent unless  
otherwise specified.

# The Blade that sells on Quality.

**3  
FOR  
1/-**



**5  
FOR  
1/8**

Obtainable  
from your  
usual Whole-  
saler or direct  
from the Sole Manufacturers

Minimum Trade Discount is  
33 1/3% on selling price which  
is equal to 50% on cost.

JAMES NEILL & CO. (Sheffield) LTD, Crucible Steel Manufacturers, SHEFFIELD.

## SECOND TO NONE! Westminster Cologne

FOR BATH AND TOILET  
80% SPIRIT STRENGTH  
CONTAINS NO ISO PROPYL ALCOHOL  
Definitely Fragrant and Refreshing

4 oz. 12/- per dozen Retailing at 2/- per bottle  
8 oz. 20/- per dozen Retailing at 3/6 per bottle

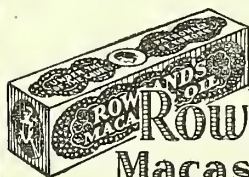
— All leading Wholesalers carry stocks —

For full particulars and generous free testing sample  
apply to sole manufacturers:

THE ABIETSAN MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.  
CONCORDIA WORKS . . . . LONDON, E.14

## For thinning hair

Recommend Rowland's Macassar Oil, the  
favourite of 137 years. It keeps the hair  
healthy, and staves off greyness and  
baldness.



RETAIL  
3/6, 7/- & 10/6  
P.A.T.A.

Red for  
dark hair  
Golden  
for fair or  
grey hair

A. ROWLAND & SONS, Ltd., 112 Guilford St., London, W.C.1  
RM2T

## HELLO! EVERYBODY!



Old Man Wanie  
speaking—just done  
10 days' work, and  
still 'keen' for more!

**Sell WANIE**

THE BLADE THAT LASTS.

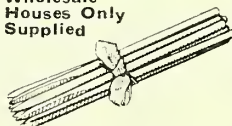
8/- per gross FREE SAMPLE ON REQUEST

Dept. C.D., WANIE DISTRIBUTING CO.  
89 Aldgate High Street, E.C.3.

Irish Free State Agents:  
Messrs. W. A. FREEDMAN & CO.,  
21 Merchant's Quay, DUBLIN.

## BRITISH GOODS that meet foreign competition

Wholesale  
Houses Only  
Supplied



**Manicure  
Requirements**

CARDED AND  
BOXED

Phone No.:—  
Archway 2144

It will pay you to ask  
us for our prices

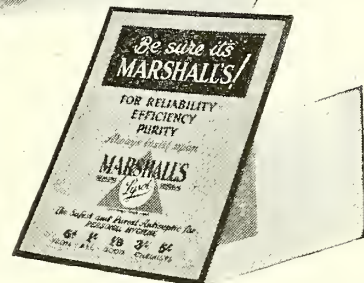
ROBERT LEE, 14 Calverley Grove, N.19.



100%  
UNFAILING STANDARD OF EFFICIENCY



A name that is relied upon—a name that stands for honest value and 100% efficiency—that's MARSHALL'S LYSOL. Relied upon by the medical profession because they know it is the original and its unequalled standard of quality never varies. You cannot fail to enhance the reputation of your business by pushing the original product—the best and only nationally advertised Lysol.



**MARSHALL'S**  
GENUINE *Lysol* ORIGINAL

*Ask for this  
New Showcard.*

LYSOL LTD.

LONDON S.W.20



# NOW IS THE TIME FOR ALL GOOD CHEMISTS

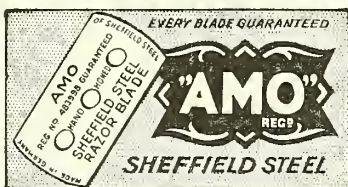
TO WRITE FOR

## FREE SAMPLES

AND

## 1931 BONUS TERMS

SHEFFIELD **AMO** STEEL  
RAZOR **BLADES**

Nationally  
AdvertisedRETAIL  
9d.  
for 6Small  
Outlay  
BIG  
PROFITS  
& SALES

WRITE NOW:—

AMO SAFETY RAZOR BLADE CO., Ltd. Broad St. House, LONDON, E.C.2  
Telephone: Avenue 8846 Grams: Uzcarnos, Ald, London

## BACKED BY 100 YEARS' REPUTATION



**PERSONAL SCALES**  
Infallibly correct readings — easy adjustment. Indestructible, Solid Metal Construction. Superior Enamel finish, neat appearance. Legible dial and magnifying glass front (nickel plated rim). Galvanised non-rusting springs. No high step.

Write to-day  
for full  
particulars.

**IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES**  
Retail prices from 25/- to 115/-

Sole Agents for Gt. Britain:

**LIONEL STUART  
& CO. LTD.** (Dept. C.D.)  
61 Gt. Portland Street,  
LONDON, W.1.



Cataline prevents and cures inflammatory  
Diseases in Cattle.

TO THE TRADE.

P.A.T.A. PRICES!

Are *you* stocking

## CATALINE?

If not, now is the time to send us your orders.

During this month we are posting 200,000 circulars to 200,000 Farmers and all Live Stock Owners.

Many of these are your customers.

They will be asking YOU for CATALINE.

Cataline pleases Your Customers  
IS  
The Sales will Please You.  
WHAT **CATALINE** YOU  
WANT  
One Size. One Price. Retail at Face Value, namely, 3/9 per bott.

Cases Free.

Carriage Paid.

Our best cash with order, carriage paid, prices are:—

1 dozen	3 dozen	6 dozen	12 dozen
36/-	35/6 per doz.	35/- per doz.	34/6 per doz.

Stocked by most Wholesale Houses

Sole Makers:

The CATALINE CO., Ltd., BRISTOL

## NURSE HARVEY'S MIXTURE

A safe, simple and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessities from him. Moreover, the continuous demand for it produces a quick turnover.

For Direct Terms apply to—

**OSCAR SCRUTON & CO., YORK**

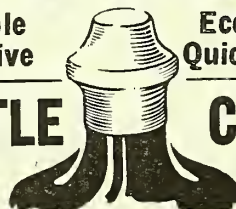
## TYECAPS

Simple  
EffectiveEconomical  
Quick Drying

## BOTTLE CAPS

British

Throughout

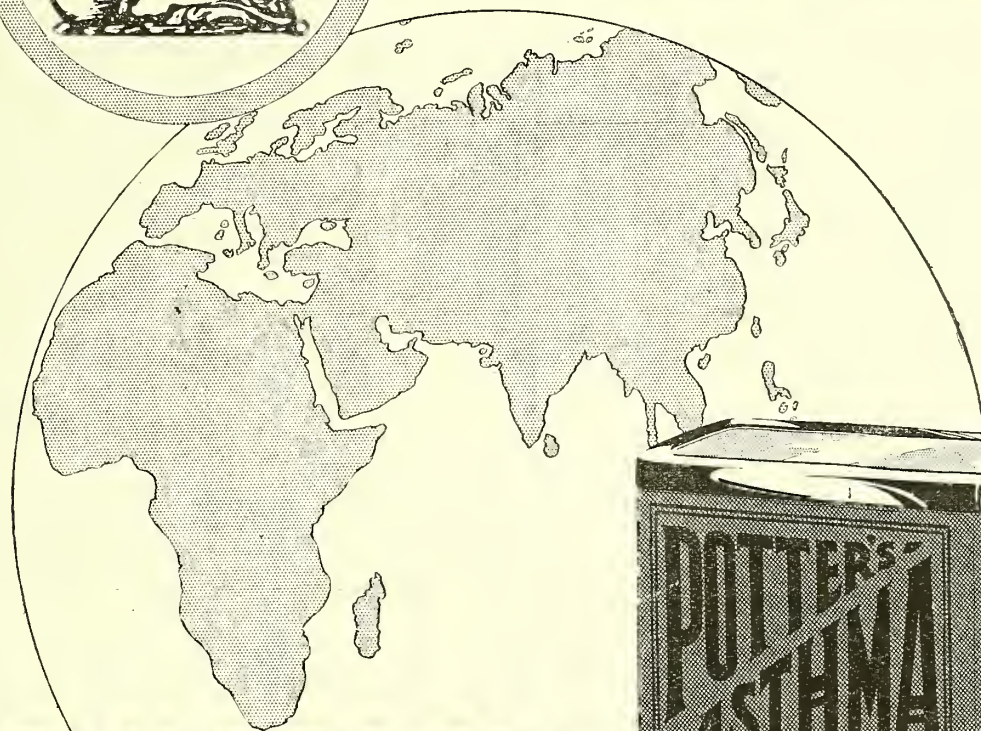


**TYECAPS LTD.** TELEPHONE: BRIXTON 6660  
Wellfield Works, 72a Angell Rd., BRIXTON, S.W.9

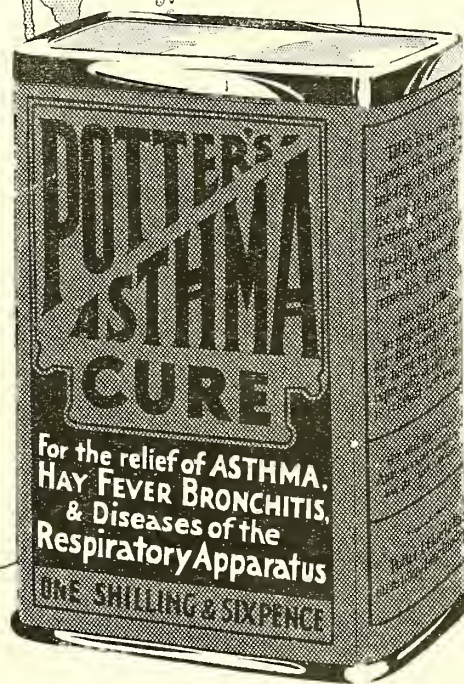




a  
world wide  
reputation



# POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE



Potter's Asthma Cure is consistently advertised in all the great national newspapers, thus ensuring a big demand.

Retail 1/6 P.A.T.A. Wholesale 14/- per dozen.

Packed in half dozens.

## POTTER & CLARKE LIMITED

*Drug Merchants — Manufacturing Chemists*

60, 62, 64 ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON, E1

Phone:—Bishopsgate 4761—5 lines.

Grams:—Horehound, phone London, (2 words)

and 24, LUNA STREET, GREAT ANCOATS STREET MANCHESTER

Phone:—Manchester City—6048. Grams:—Horehound, Manchester



# PRECIPITATED CHALK

**LIGHTEST—MEDIUM—DENSE.**  
And All Other Grades To Suit Every Purpose.  
**CHEMICALS FOR ALL INDUSTRIES.**

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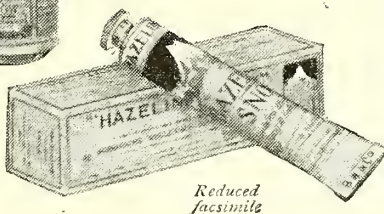
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# THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST



A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF PHARMACY,  
THE DRUG, CHEMICAL & ALLIED TRADES.

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## English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

### Select Committee on Shop Assistants

The first sitting, since the Christmas interval, of the Select Committee inquiring into the hours and conditions of shop assistants was held in the House of Commons on January 21, when evidence was given on behalf of the Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Congress by Mr. F. Jones, labour adviser to the Co-operative Union, and two other witnesses. Mr. Jones said they were satisfied that if the forty-eight-hour week was made statutory, the public would adapt itself to the change without suffering any inconvenience. Mr. W. J. Womersley said he had received a letter from an employee of a firm of chemists, alleging that he was working very long hours. He suggested that he had to stay until late in the evening in order to make up prescriptions, and that his hours were also extended by having to work for an hour and a half on Sunday in order to cope with any emergencies. The Committee wanted to find out whether the co-operative societies were able to carry on their departments dealing in chemists' sundries within the forty-eight hours per week, and he considered that their experience in this connection would be valuable. He took it that in this department the hours were forty-eight per week. Mr. Jones replied that that was so, and Mr. Womersley said that he would like to know how it was done. Did they keep the chemists' department open later than the ordinary shop, and did they open on Sundays? The witness replied that he did not think they opened on Sundays, but he could not tell Mr. Womersley, without inquiring, what arrangements were made to deal with emergency serving. Mr. Womersley said that surely some arrangements were made to meet emergencies. Mr. W. Hirst, a member of the Committee representing Bradford, said he was not giving evidence, but he could clear up Mr. Womersley's point. As far as Bradford was concerned, there would be no difficulty with regard to the central department, but there might be a difficulty in obtaining emergency chemists' materials from

the branch departments. The whole of the stores shut at the same time, and did not open on Sunday. The Committee adjourned.

### Contracts

The following tenders have been accepted by the bodies named:—

Ellesmere Port (Birkenhead) Hospital.—G. H. Moss & Son, chemists, drugs, etc.

Lichfield City Council.—Boots, Ltd., drugs, etc.

### Birmingham

The list of donations to the "Birmingham Daily Mail" Christmas Tree Fund contained many names well known to the drug trade.

"Sucrose in the Plant and in the Factory" was the subject of the presidential address of Professor Arthur R. Ling to the Birmingham University Biochemical Society, recently.

The annual whist drive of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association, in aid of the Pharmaceutical Society's Benevolent Fund, was held at Ridgway's Café on January 14 and proved a very successful function. Mrs. H. Berry (wife of the president) presented the prizes to the following winners: Mrs. C. S. Birt, Miss Lawrence, Messrs. Robins, Heath, C. V. Thompson and Capt. E. C. Bennison. Mr. F. J. Green acted as M.C.

### Manchester

Mr. E. H. Simmons has been elected chairman of the Local Committee in connection with the forthcoming British Pharmaceutical Conference in Manchester.

The appointment of Mr. W. I. Scholes as treasurer of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association and the Manchester, Salford and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, in place of the late Mr. A. J. Pidd,

is a very happy choice and one that will undoubtedly meet with approval. The vote was unanimous in each case. As is well known, Mr. Scholes is a member of the R.P.U. Executive, secretary of the Lancashire Pharmaceutical Committee, a past-president of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, and a retail chemist at Eccles.

A party of twenty-five students from the Pharmaceutical Department of Manchester University spent an interesting day on January 14 visiting the works of Jeffreys, Miller & Co., Ltd., Leyland Mills, Wigan. Mr. E. T. Hampson (managing director) had arranged that the party would be shown the manufacture of a four-ton batch of malt extract from start to finish, and the students were thus able to see the whole process. Each departmental visit was prefaced by a short explanatory talk by Mr. Hampson, which enabled the visitors to get a clear idea of each process and to understand the purpose of the plant under inspection. The visitors were entertained to lunch during the mid-day interval, when Miss Ivy Roberts, B.Sc., and Mr. Hirst (Bolton) expressed thanks for an instructive visit. Mr. Hampson, replying, said how much pleasure he had had in showing them round their works. After lunch the party were able to see the final processes and to watch the malt extract being bottled.

#### Miscellaneous

**FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT.**—At Hartlepool, recently, Mark S. Holliday, Villiers Street, was fined 40s., with 10s. costs, for having sold vinegar deficient in acetic acid to the extent of 25 per cent.—At Leicester, recently, a summons against Wigston Co-operative Society, Ltd., in respect of a sale of "refined borax" found to contain 60 parts of arsenic per million was dismissed; it was stated that wording appeared on the packet indicating that the borax was only to be used for domestic purposes.

**FALSE PRETENCES.**—At Skipton Police Court, recently, William Kershaw (38), pedlar, Brighouse, was charged with obtaining the sum of £1 3s. by false pretences from a Crosshills shop and other smaller sums. It was stated that the police had traced 476 cases. Mr. Harry Hudson, chemist and druggist, Haworth, who had analysed a packet of so-called disinfectant powder, found the powder merely crude chalk, with a trace of colouring matter and a small percentage of coal tar salts of the naphthalene class. It appeared that for eight years the accused had sold these packets under the name "Cleansit," but when takings went down he changed the name to "Hysol," and had printed on the packets "Yorkshire Chemical Co., Sheffield." There was no such company at Sheffield. He was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

## Scottish News

#### Brevities

Mr. W. H. Messer is representing The Erasmic Co., Ltd., in the East of Scotland.

The premises of Mr. H. McGowan, chemist and druggist, Main Street, Fauldhouse, were broken into recently, and a small sum of money was taken.

Mr. William Murray, chemist and druggist, Dumfries, has been presented by his staff with a Jacobean chiming clock on the occasion of his approaching marriage.

At the annual meeting of the Linlithgow Fraternity of Dyers, an ancient local body, Mr. Alexander Spence, chemist and druggist, Edinburgh, was re-elected deacon for the eighth consecutive year.

The annual report of the Chemists' Friendly Society states that during the financial year 300 new members were admitted, and the Society's invested capital stands at £30,645 (nominal value). The directors have resolved to double the statutory rates of benefit payable, and to vary the payments towards the cost of dental and ophthalmic treatment and surgical appliances.

## Irish News

#### Brevities

Mr. Thomas Sandford, Ph.C., has been elected a member of the Newtownards Urban Council.

Mr. J. E. Connor, J.P., M.C.P.S.N.I., Newry, has been elected chairman of the Quinn Charity.

Armagh Board of Guardians recently passed a resolution of sympathy with the relatives of the late Dr. R. T. Herron, Ph.C., who was for many years medical officer of Armagh Union.

At Lurgan Quarter Sessions, on January 14, C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, London, E.C.2, sued the Lurgan Board of Guardians for the sum of £29 7s. 6d. Mr. R. Davies, book-keeper to the plaintiffs, said the Lurgan Guardians got credit for every empty package returned, and a credit note was sent to that effect. According to his books there was a sum of £29 7s. 6d. owing for empties. Drs. M. Robson, W. W. Duff and F. R. Dougan were examined, and stated that all Messrs. Hewlett's empties were returned. Judge Green said there was no answer to the case. The Guardians should have got credit notes for their returns. He gave a decree for the full amount, and allowed £5 witnesses' expenses.

#### Belfast

At a meeting of Belfast Board of Guardians on January 13, it was stated that the only item in the medical charities expenses showing any appreciable difference on the year was the cost of medicines and medical appliances (reduced from £2,200 to £1,600). The reduction is due to former insured dispensary patients being transferred to the panel as entitled to medical benefits.

At the recent annual meeting of the North and West of Ireland Commercial Travellers' Association, Mr. Fred Storey (president of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland), speaking on a suggestion from Dublin that commercial travellers from Great Britain and Northern Ireland doing business in the Free State should be taxed, drew attention to the fact that they were already in an unfair position in relation to Free State travellers, inasmuch as Northern Ireland travellers had to pay for their cars to cross the Border, while the Free State travellers had not. He was afraid that if the Free State adopted the suggestion, the Northern travellers could do nothing; they could not even retaliate. The matter was left in the hands of the Standing Committee.

## Business Changes

THE telephone number of A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Stratford, London, E.15, has been changed to Maryland 5511.

STEVENS & MANNING, wire and hair sieve manufacturers, 95 Park Street, Southwark Bridge, S.E.1, have removed to 1-3 Disney Street, London, S.E.1.

MR. W. J. M. WILLIAMS, chemist and druggist, has purchased the branch business of Mr. J. Allnutt, chemist and druggist, 13 Oakfield Road, Anerley, London, S.E.20.

SAVORY & MOORE, LTD., chemists, have taken over the business of Mr. J. W. Stainer, Ph.C., 71 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, and the two businesses of Lloyd & Gregorys, Ltd., chemists, Cheltenham.

The address of Max Hilbert, manufacturing chemist, 57 Vine Street, Minories, London, E.C.3, has been changed to Lanadron Works, London Road, Isleworth, Middlesex. Telephone: Hounslow 3526.

MR. F. H. STURTON DAVIES, chemist and druggist, is now associated in business with his father, Mr. Frank H. Davies, chemist and druggist, Lyndhurst; the new title of the firm will be Frank H. Davies & Son.



## Proprietary Articles Trade Association

THE quarterly meeting of the Council of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association was held at the Hotel Russell, London, W.C.1, on January 15, the president (Mr. S. Watson) in the chair.

### THE LATE MR. W. H. SAUNDERS

Before the commencement of business, the PRESIDENT referred to the loss sustained by the Association through the death of Mr. W. H. Saunders (Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.), who had been for many years a member of Council and an active worker on behalf of the P.A.T.A. A resolution of sympathy with the family of Mr. Saunders and his firm was passed in silence, all standing.

### COMMITTEE ON RESTRAINT OF TRADE

The Association had been informed by the secretary to the Government Committee that this Committee had obtained, from the clear memoranda furnished to them by the Association, and from the explanations given orally by the Association's representatives, all the information they required and that the chairman of the Committee had not found it necessary to invite the representatives of the P.A.T.A. to appear again before the Committee.

### STAMPED AND UNSTAMPED PREPARATIONS

The Executive Committee were of opinion, it was reported, that representations regarding the terms for preparations supplied unstamped for dispensing could more suitably be made to the manufacturers concerned by the Retail Pharmacists' Union than by the P.A.T.A.; the latter body would deal on its merits with every application received.

In view of the difficult and ambiguous position created by the marketing of preparations both stamped and unstamped, and questions affecting entries in the Protected List arising therefrom, the Committee have nominated a subcommittee to inquire into and report on the matter. The report was adopted.

### THE CUTTING PROBLEM

Mr. ROWSELL moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting of the Council of the P.A.T.A. desires to set on record its strong disapproval of the suggestion that cutting should be met by cutting, as any such method is entirely against the fundamental principles of the Association, and, moreover, could only aggravate the evils which its sponsors desire to ameliorate. The Council, therefore, calls upon members throughout the country loyally to support in every way possible the work of the Association, and to adhere absolutely to the principles that have made the P.A.T.A. such an eminent success for over thirty years." This was seconded by Mr. WARD, supported by Mr. FRENCH, and carried unanimously.

### ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

Mr. ROWSELL moved that Mr. J. Milner be elected president for the forthcoming year. Mr. Milner, said Mr. Rowsell, had served the Association well on the retail section of the Council and on the Executive, and his sterling qualities and worth were known to and appreciated by all present. As a retailer actively engaged in business.

The motion was seconded by Mr. F. J. SMITH, supported by Mr. A. T. TYLER and Mr. A. HIGGS, and was passed unanimously.

Mr. MILNER, in acknowledging the honour, said he felt it his first duty to refer to the memory of the founder of the Association, the late Sir William Glyn-Jones, to whom all sections of the Association owed so much. Mr. Milner mentioned his early experiences in pharmacy, when the cutting of proprietary articles was

rampant, and the antagonism of the retail trade at that time to the sale of proprietary articles. He referred to the present recrudescence of cutting in certain areas, and said that greater loyalty was required of all sections in carrying out their obligations.

### TRIBUTE TO MR. WATSON

The qualities which had secured for the outgoing president, Mr. S. Watson, the heartfelt respect and admiration of his colleagues, were referred to by Mr. C. H. RATCLIFFE, who said that during his year of office Mr. Watson had rendered exceptional services to the Association, and had been from all points of view an ideal president through a difficult and anxious year.

The motion was seconded by Mr. W. L. EDWARDS, supported by Mr. MARNS and Mr. MILNER, and was passed with acclamation.

Mr. WATSON expressed his appreciation of the tributes paid to him, and said that he had to thank the Council for the unswerving support they had given him at all times.

### ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENTS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Vice-presidents and chairmen of sections were elected as follows:—Dr. J. J. PILLEY (manufacturers' section), Mr. F. J. SMITH (wholesale section), Mr. N. N. ARMITAGE (retail section), treasurer, Mr. A. T. Webb. The above officers, together with the president and Messrs. C. H. Ratcliffe, A. Ridout, A. T. Tyler, W. C. Birks, W. L. Edwards, P. F. Rowsell, J. Keall, A. Higgs and S. Watson form the Executive Committee.

The secretary read the report on the Association's price-maintenance work during the past quarter. On the motion of Mr. PICKARD, it was resolved that the Council record their appreciation of the work done by the officers.

## Gazette

### Partnership Dissolved

BOWICK, W. A. R., and WRIGHT, E. A. H., Anne Street, Barking Road, Plaistow, Essex, manufacturing chemists, under the style of Hope Chemical Works.

## Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

### Tuesday, January 27

*Pharmacy and Pensions Bill*, Imperial Hotel, Russell Square, London, W.C.1, at 8.30 p.m. Meeting of chemists opposed to the Pharmaceutical Society's policy.

### Wednesday, January 28

*Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain*, Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C.2, at 10 a.m. Meeting of branch delegates.

*Edinburgh and District Chemists' Trade Association*, North British Hotel. Eighth annual "Burns" dinner in aid of the Pharmaceutical Society Benevolent Fund. Tickets, 9s. 6d. each, from the secretary, Mr. John Wilson, Easter Road Pharmacy, Edinburgh.

*Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Manchester, Salford and District Branch*, Medical School, The University, at 3 p.m. Meeting of the Junior Section and the University Pharmacy Students' Association. Mr. W. O. Howarth, M.Sc., on "Rambles Around Montpellier."

*Thames Valley Pharmacists' Association*, Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, London, W.1. Annual dinner and dance; reception 6.30 p.m., dinner 7 p.m. Tickets 12s. 6d. each.

### Thursday, January 29

*Leicester College of Technology, Pharmacy Department*, at 4 p.m. A series of lectures by Dr. E. W. Goodwin on "Biological Products" will be commenced, and will be continued on succeeding Thursdays. All pharmacy students are invited.

## Legal Reports

**Tenant Awarded Compensation.**—In Southwark County Court, London, on January 19, the action of Mr. David Lewis, chemist and druggist, Lower Marsh, S.E., against his landlord, Mr. Philip Joseph Sullivan, also of Lower Marsh, S.E., to recover compensation for having to vacate a shop at the termination of his lease, was again before Judge Moore, who had adjourned the case (*C. & D.*, August 9, p. 188). Mr. H. Glyn-Jones appeared as counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. A. T. Denning for the defence. The judge said he recollected the case, and he had decided it would be premature to enter a final judgment until after the lease had expired, in order to see whether the defendant could point to any event that had changed the goodwill of the premises. He asked Mr. Denning whether he had evidence to show that he should modify his view with regard to the value of the goodwill, or point out any circumstances for that purpose.

Mr. Denning said he could not put his finger on any specific event, such as the death of the tenant or the fact that he had served poison to a customer by mistake, which would affect the future. On the findings of the referee, he said that if the tenant was making £300 a year profit on a rental of £60 a year, an ordinary shopkeeper would pay £125 a year rent, or a chemist £155 a year, or something of that sort. He wanted now to call evidence that there was a demand for premises such as these, for use in the mantle trade particularly, when the rent they would fetch would amount to £200 a year or more. His honour said he considered the calling of such evidence would be futile, but at the same time he would not shut him out. Mr. Camfield, of a firm of local estate agents, giving evidence, said that the mantle trade were seeking premises in the district of Lower Marsh, and the shop in question would fetch £200 a year. He had three properties for disposal in the street, each similar to the chemist's shop in question, all earning £200 a year. Mr. Sidney White, Lower Marsh, said he had a shop practically half the size of the plaintiff's which he let at £200 a year as a hosier's. He was willing to offer £200 a year to open it as a boot shop. Mr. Arthur Davis, wireless dealer, said he was prepared to offer between £230 and £240 a year to open it as a wireless shop. Mr. Denning said it was obvious that if the plaintiff was only making £300 a year profit as a chemist, the business would not stand a rental of £200 a year, which was the market value of the property in the mantle trade or wireless trade. He therefore submitted that the letting value of the premises had not increased by reason of a chemist's business being carried on there.

Judge Moore said that the referee had already dealt with the point with regard to the alleged more profitable use of the shop, and he must give judgment in accordance with the findings of the referee. When he allowed the matter to stand over, it was not with the idea of permitting the defendant to reopen the case, or reopening the question upon which he already had a finding. His sole object in postponing judgment was to allow the defendant to bring forward any further circumstances that might have arisen between the time of the adjournment until the expiration of the lease, which would have the effect of diminishing or exterminating the value of the goodwill. He did not think that the evidence that had been called in any way affected the position, although he had a note of the evidence for what it was worth. In his opinion, there had been no change in the position of affairs since the referee's report. In the circumstances, he would simply say that he adopted the report, and there would have to be judgment on that for the same amount as found by the referee, £150. The plaintiff was awarded costs on the high scale, "C," but no costs in so far as they had been increased by claiming a new lease instead of compensation. A stay of execution with a view to an appeal was permitted, provided £30 was paid into court in fourteen days.

## New Companies and Company News

**P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.**

**DARLINGTON'S CASH DRUG STORES, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, pill manufacturers, etc. The directors are: C. Wright, T. Berry and Florence Wright. R.O.: 103/107 Queen Street, Sheffield.

**SLATER HEWLETT & Co., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. The permanent directors are: C. F. Slater, Mytton Lodge, Seven Sisters Road, N.4, and S. J. Hewlett, 57 Elms Road, Clapham Common, S.W.4. R.O.: 6/8 Cole Street, Borough, S.E.1.

**PATENT HYGIENIC SYPHON Co., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £500. Objects: To acquire the absolute rights and property in a patent for an invention relating to improved designs and apparatus for the construction and manufacture of a hygienic siphon granted to and held by R. R. Urmston. R.O.: Prudential Buildings, 71 Bradshawgate, Leigh, Lancs.

**LUNTS PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £3,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and dealers in oils, greases, perfumes, oleaginous substances, chemicals, drugs, toilet requisites. . . manufacturers of and dealers in chemical and other preparations, drums, cartons, cans, etc. R.O.: 3, 5 and 7 Brassey Street, Liverpool.

**STOTT'S SPECIALITIES, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £5,000. Objects: To acquire certain recipes and secret processes belonging to J. Stott of 6 Hyde Park, Halifax, and to carry on the business of makers and brewers of botanical and other extracts and dealers in herbs, drugs and chemicals of all kinds, etc. The directors are: H. Teale and J. Stott.

### Meeting of Creditors

**William John Catt**, trading as Holt Green & Co. (Southwark), 7A St. George's Circus, London, S.E.1, chemist and druggist.—A meeting of the creditors of the above was held recently at the offices of the Association of Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., Kimberley House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. The statement of affairs showed liabilities of £989 6s. 5d., of which £702 13s. 1d. was due to the trade, and £286 13s. 4d. to cash creditors. The assets comprised cash at bankers, 10s. 2d.; cash in hand, £2; stock in trade, £500, valued at £450; fixtures and fittings, £150, expected to produce £100; life policy, £6; and book debts, £60. After allowing £43 11s. for preferential claims, the net assets were £574 19s. 2d., or a deficiency of £414 7s. 3d. Mr. Parkin S. Booth, the accountant to the Association, stated that the stock was estimated to realise the amount set down in the statement in the event of the business being disposed of on a going concern basis. The debtor commenced trading on his own account in 1926, when he purchased an existing business at the above address. He agreed to pay £750 for the concern and to discharge liabilities of £319. The whole of the purchase price had been paid. In 1926 the sales were £2,017, with a net profit of £78. In the following year the turnover was £2,103, with a net profit of £292, whilst in the following twelve months there was a net profit of £299 on sales of £2,148. The turnover in 1929 was £2,098, with a net profit of £341. A resolution was passed in favour of the matter being dealt with under a deed of assignment with Mr. Booth as trustee, together with a committee. The following are creditors:—Atkinson, J. & E., Ltd., £10; Brooks & Warburton (American Drug Supply Co.), Ltd., £88; Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., £59; Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd., £12; Dakin Bros., Ltd., £10; Gale & Co., Ltd., £17; Johnson & Johnson (Great Britain), Ltd., £39; Meggeson & Co., Ltd., £44; Phosferine (Ashton & Parsons), Ltd., £15; Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., £52.



# Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

## Council Meeting

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on January 13. Mr. Denis J. Nugent (president) in the chair. The following members of the Council were also present:—Dr. Michael Ryan (vice-president), Mr. Patrick Brooke Kelly (treasurer), Dr. J. A. Mitchell, Sir Thomas Robinson, Messrs. P. J. Fielding, Joseph Gorry, P. D. Larkin, T. Costelloe, F. J. Fitzpatrick, John J. Roche, P. A. Brady, James McCormack, and David Warwick. Mr. J. J. R. Kerr (registrar) was also in attendance. The following sent apologies for non-attendance:—Messrs. W. P. J. Gannon, John Smith, P. Kieran, M. J. Kieran, T. J. Doyle and Patrick Liston.

### SIR THOMAS ROBINSON CONGRATULATED

THE PRESIDENT congratulated Sir Thomas Robinson on his marriage. They held Sir Thomas, he said, in the highest esteem, and they wished him and Lady Robinson long life and the best of luck.

Sir THOMAS ROBINSON expressed his thanks.

### VOTE OF CONDOLENCE

THE PRESIDENT referred in sympathetic terms to the death of Dr. Bouchier Hayes, father-in-law of Mr. Michael Kieran (a member of the Council) and father of Mrs. Kieran, who is a member of the Society, and also to the death of the mother of Mr. Ronald Campbell, M.P.S.I.

On the motion of the VICE-PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. FIELDING, a resolution was passed, the members standing, expressing the Council's deepest sympathy with the relatives of the late Dr. Bouchier Hayes, and with Mr. Ronald Campbell on the death of his mother.

### CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR GREETINGS

The registrar submitted greetings from the Apostolic Nuncio, the President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the editor of the "Irish Chemist and Druggist," the Chief Commissioner, Garda Síochána, the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, the Pharmacy Board of Queensland, the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the president and Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland.

### BENEVOLENT FUND

Votes of thanks to the following for their generous subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund were passed:—Mr. G. Glick, M.P.S.I., Dublin, £2 2s.; Dr. W. S. Ashmore, M.P.S.I., Dublin, £1 1s.; and Mr. H. S. Misstee, M.P.S.I., Dublin, £1 1s.

### PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION

Mr. Patrick Boyd, who submitted a Trinity College, Dublin, matriculation certificate, was admitted to preliminary registration.

### LETTER FROM MR. FRED STOREY

The registrar read the following letter from Mr. Fred Storey, Belfast (past-president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland):—

Now that I have returned home I would like to express to you my sincere thanks for the great hospitality you and your Council showed me when in Dublin. It was a great pleasure to me to be able to renew my friendship with my old colleagues and friends. I thoroughly enjoyed myself at your dinner and dance, which was a tremendous success. Mr. Brady showed wonderful organising ability, and deserves the greatest praise. . . .

### LETTER FROM LOCAL APPOINTMENTS COMMISSIONERS

The registrar submitted a letter from the secretary of the Local Appointments Commissioners referring

to the letter of February 24, 1927, forwarding a list of persons recommended by the Council as suitable for membership of boards constituted by the Commissioners for the purpose of examining the qualifications of candidates for positions as compounders of medicine. The Commissioners felt that it might now be desirable to have a revised list prepared.

It was decided to furnish a list of names as requested.

### PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REGULATIONS

The registrar submitted a letter from Mr. S. A. Roche of the Ministry of Justice, stating that he was directed by the Minister to inform him that an Order had been made approving of the new draft regulations for the Preliminary examination, and that the Order would shortly be published.

### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

The following notified changes of address:—

Mr. P. A. Bell, assistant, from 19 Caulfield Terrace, Newry, to c/o A. Boyd & Co., Ltd., The Pharmacy, Lisburn; Mr. J. R. Mackey, Ph.C., from 20 Quinsborough Road, Bray, to 33 Eglinton Street, Portrush; Mr. T. Campbell, Ph.C., from 46 High Street, Omagh, to Broomfield, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.; Mr. T. R. Bourke, M.P.S.I., from Butler's Medical Hall, 40 Mary Street, Dublin, to 35 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin; Mr. A. C. Boles, M.P.S.I., from c/o Elephant's Pharmacy, 20 Drumcondra Road, Dublin, to Emmet Road, Inchicore, Dublin; and Mr. G. B. Graham, Ph.C., from 3 Dolphin's Barn, Dublin, to 264 South Circular Road, Dublin.

### REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Reports from the House and Finance Committee, the Certificates and Declarations Committee, and the Schools Committee were received and adopted.

### IMPORTANT PROPOSALS DISCUSSED

Mr. BROOKE KELLY (treasurer) proposed, in accordance with notice of motion:—

That a committee be set up to inquire into the advisability of (1) establishing a laboratory to train our students in research so as to control the purity of drugs and their action, both organic, inorganic and bacteriological, (2) revising the system of apprenticeship, (3) revising our schools and method in education, (4) revising subjects for examination, (5) revising syllabus for final examination; and that the said committee be composed of the president, three or four councillors and four or five representing the professional and examining staff; and that the said committee be permanent and called together when necessary.

Mr. BROOKE KELLY said the work before the Council was enormous. They must not be dismayed, but commence at once. Little by little the affair would work out, and then a little touch would keep things up to date. He had endeavoured to make a list of possible reforms. The reforms visualised by him would cause a revolution in their teaching and examining system. He did not ask the Council to accept his proposals as final; but he was convinced that they must move on these or similar lines. Of course, they would require a larger staff. But to meet the expenses of the increased staff there would be fees for analysis. And if it were made compulsory that every drug coming into the country should be examined, these fees would be considerable. The school fees and examination fees would also be increased. The question of housing was very acute. They must hasten the matter of their lease with a view to scrapping all the old and useless portions of their present premises, re-erecting a laboratory and forming new classrooms and an examination-hall. They might get a grant from the Government. He believed that if a concrete scheme with a practical end in view was submitted a substantial sum would be forthcoming. The



scheme need not be held up for the completion of the new lease. The office, the committee rooms, the Council chamber, and the examination-hall could be used until the scheme matured. The Pharmaceutical Society in the Free State, he said, was the competent authority to control all medicines and substances of that kind that came into the country. There was no control at the present time. There were no standards or anything of that description. There was no necessity for him to state his views on the matter of the examinations, the revision of the syllabus, or the training of apprentices. It would be the function of the committee, which he asked should be formed, to discuss those matters, add new features from time to time, and delete those out of date.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said he would second the motion for the purpose of discussion.

Sir THOMAS ROBINSON asked whether the proposed laboratory was a commercial laboratory to which the trade could send various chemicals and other matters which they wanted to have tested and for the testing of which they would pay.

Mr. BROOKE KELLY: Yes, on the same lines as the British Pharmaceutical Council's laboratory in London.

Sir THOMAS ROBINSON expressed the opinion that in view of the coming Pharmacy Bill the present time was inopportune for the making of Mr. Brooke Kelly's proposals.

The PRESIDENT suggested that when the Bill had passed into the law, Mr. Kelly should bring his notice of motion with a view to making new regulations.

Mr. BROOKE KELLY said he thought they should see ahead, have this committee ready cut and dried, and do everything possible to have everything in apple-pie order towards the reorganisation of the whole house.

Sir THOMAS ROBINSON: The last few lines about the committee being permanent spoils the whole thing.

Mr. BROOKE KELLY: In any pharmaceutical society there should be a permanent committee of that description.

After further discussion, the following resolution, with the assent of Mr. Brooke Kelly, was adopted:—

That a subcommittee be set up to inquire into the advisability of (1) establishing a laboratory to train our students in research so as to control the purity of drugs and their action, both organic, inorganic, and bacteriological, (2) revising a system of apprenticeship, (3) revising our schools and methods of education, (4) revising subjects for examination and revising syllabus for final examination; that the subcommittee be composed of the president, vice-president, and members of the Council resident in Dublin, and professional and examining staff.

#### ELECTION AND NOMINATIONS

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by the VICE-PRESIDENT, Mr. A. C. Bolcs, Ph.C., Emmet Road, Inchicore, Dublin, was elected to membership. The following were nominated for membership:—Mr. G. B. Graham, Ph.C., 264 South Circular Road, Dublin; Mr. J. A. Potter, Ph.C., 6 Bath Avenue, Sandymount, Dublin; Mr. William Smullen, Ph.C., c/o Solwaye Frères, 11-11A Fishamble Street, Dublin.

## Festivities

### Staff Functions

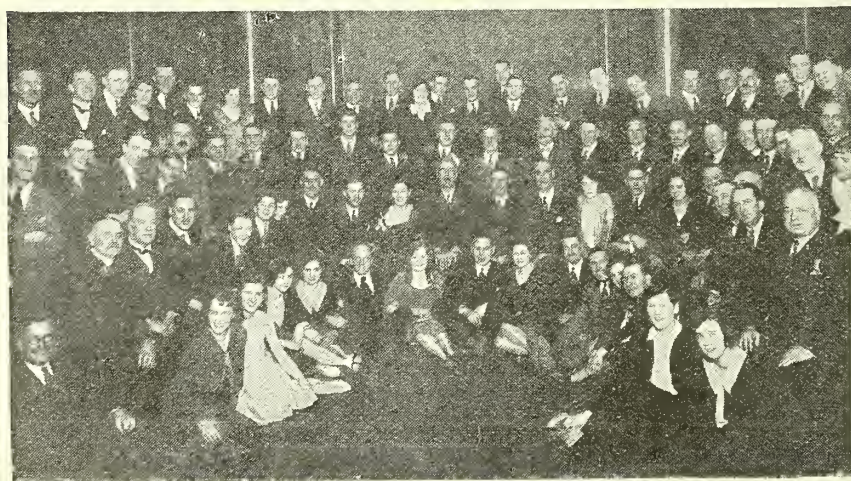
THE annual staff dance of Goodall, Backhouse & Co., took place at the Victory Hotel, Leeds, on January 9. The whist prizes were presented by Mrs. W. Powell Bowman, the wife of the proprietor. The guests numbered nearly 250, including Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bowman, and Mr. E. C. Richardson, the well-known cartoonist.

A VERY successful social was given by Mr. G. W. Hales, chemist and druggist, Ipswich, to his staff on January 8. The company numbered more than thirty, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. The first part of the evening was devoted to a short concert. After refreshments had been served, indoor games were indulged in. Warmly expressed thanks were accorded to Mr. and Mrs. Hales for the arrangements made, and Mr. Hales, in turn, voiced the thanks of everyone present to the artists.

THE directors of Clay & Abraham, Ltd., Liverpool, entertained the members of the staff and their wives

to a dinner at the Bear's Paw Restaurant, and afterwards to the pantomime at the Empire Theatre on January 7. The guests, numbering seventy-four, were received by Mr. and Mrs. John Fell and Mr. G. E. Marshall. The loyal toast was given by the chairman (Mr. R. C. De Zouche). Mr. G. E. Marshall welcomed the guests, and referred to the fact that although Messrs. Clay & Abraham were founded in 1813, this was the first occasion of its kind. Mr. H. Wilson (senior representative) proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the directors. This was seconded by Mr. E. A. Briggs and carried with enthusiasm. Mr. John Fell (joint managing director) replied, and paid a tribute to the loyal co-operation of the staff. Mr. A. C. Abraham, who retired two years ago from the position of managing director, proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman of the company. During the evening Mrs. Fell was presented with a bouquet from the staff. After dinner special busses conveyed the party to the pantomime.

THE staff of P. B. Cow & Co., Ltd., indiarubber manufacturers, were entertained to dinner by the directors on January 5 at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, where a very enjoyable evening was spent. About 100 were present, and several witty speeches were made. Mr. Noel Cow (chairman) expressed the pleasure it gave the directors in giving these annual dinners to the staff, as they were the means of cementing the happy relations which had always existed between them. Mr. Webley, in an able speech, thanked the directors for their hospitality, and concluded by proposing their health, which was received with great enthusiasm by the staff. Mr. Leonard J. Cow, in his usual inimitable way, proposed the toast of "The Ladies," to which a very happy response was made by Miss Hunt. An excellent musical programme was provided, followed by dancing.



GROUP AT THE STAFF DINNER OF P. B. COW & CO., LTD.



# The Romance of Pharmacy

"The Romance of Pharmacy" was the title of an interesting lecture delivered recently under the auspices of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland by Mr. W. B. Conyngham, M.P.S.I., at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, Mr. Denis J. Nugent (president of the Society) in the chair.

## [ABSTRACT]

The art of pharmacy was, said Mr. Conyngham, probably one of the oldest except, perhaps, that of music. When Moses was tending the flocks of his father-in-law, an Egyptian was laboriously writing out what might be called the first pharmacopœia. It contained some seven hundred drugs or combinations of drugs. It also had many incantations, charms and prayers. In 1872 George Ebers, the famous Egyptologist, was offered a papyrus, and it was only then that this book of the priestly apothecaries' art came to life again. Among the drugs used in those bygone days were castor oil, aloes, opium, saffron, gentian, colchicum and squills.

Greek medicine really began with Hippocrates, born in Cos 460 B.C. He prepared his own medicines, and preached pharmacy as well as medicine. He was the first authority to write on diet. There was one man before Hippocrates who deserved mention, Cheron, who was the teacher of Æsculapius. The word "pharmacy" came to them from the Greek "pharmakon." Following Hippocrates came Celsus, who laid down certain rules for the guidance of the physician of the day. Claudius Galenus was the best great example of the Alexandrian School. Probably the preparation of his that had survived was the well-known toilet necessity of to-day, cold cream. At a time when the knowledge of pharmacy was not pursued in England or Europe, a great debt was due to St. Benedict, who founded the Benedictine Order in 529 A.D. He set his monks to translate some of the older manuscripts, and he encouraged the planting of herbal gardens.

The first apothecary's shop was opened in London in 1345, and prior to that, in 1130, the Guild of Pepperers included dealers in drugs. Dante was a member of the Guild of Apothecaries in Florence. A prominent apothecary in the reign of Henry VIII, Bulleyn, laid down rules for the practice of pharmacy. In 1557 a law was passed in England dealing with poisons. It provided that poisons might not be sold except by a person of known honesty. The purchaser had to be questioned and a note made of his name, and he had to have a note from a physician, which note the apothecary was to keep as a reference. It was the interest that James I took in the apothecaries that really made them a class by themselves.

It was not until 1747 that the Guild of Apothecaries was formed in Dublin. It was called the Guild of St. Luke. A skit was written about them which contained the following:—

"See where the proud Apothecaries ride,  
Who most by fraud and imposition thrive,  
Whose monstrous bills immoderate wealth secure,  
For drugs that kill as many as they cure."

There were two Irishmen who deserved well of them; one was Robert Boyle, son of the Earl of Cork. Robert Boyle became one of the founders of the Royal Society. The other Irishman, Sir Hans Sloane, was born in Ulster. In his early youth he suffered from hæmorrhage of the lungs. He recovered, went to England, studied at the Apothecaries' Hall, and formed friendships with Boyle and Sydenham. On Sir Isaac Newton's death he became president of the Royal Society. He left his great collection, consisting of 50,000 volumes, 23,000 coins, 3,000 antiquities, and 16,000 natural history specimens to be purchased by the nation. This collection formed the nucleus of the British Museum of to-day. Quinine was brought to Europe by the wife of the Viceroy of Peru. As it

was distributed largely by members of the Society of Jesus it was known as Jesuit's bark. Aromatic chalk powder could be traced to a formula invented by Sir Walter Raleigh when a prisoner in the Tower. Compound liquorice powder appeared first in the London Pharmacopœia of 1618 under the name of compound senna powder. Mr. Conyngham referred to the saving of a patient's life by a chemist's discovery of an error in prescribing.

## Vote of Thanks

Mr. J. A. O'ROURKE proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Conyngham. The most important contributors to chemistry, he said, were made in the glorious Middle Ages, the Golden Age of the Church. During the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries some famous churchmen were renowned for their knowledge of chemistry. Albertus Magnus, the great Dominican, was in the thirteenth century, in the front rank as teacher of physics and chemistry. One of his brilliant pupils, Roger Bacon, the great light of the Franciscan Order, was celebrated for his knowledge of physics, chemistry and botany. Another pupil was St. Thomas Aquinas. Then again they had Raymond Lully, a Spanish Franciscan, who was the first to prepare carbonate of potash, essential oils, and to rectify spirits of wine. Later on Basil Valentine introduced qualitative analysis. He also introduced antimony to medicine. Some of the best authorities in the history of medicine had been generous in their praise of what the Popes did for science.

Mr. JOHN SMITH seconded the vote of thanks, and fully endorsed what had been said by Mr. O'Rourke.

Mr. J. J. R. KERR (registrar of the Society) supported the resolution. He was very much struck, he said, by the knowledge of history displayed by Messrs. Conyngham and O'Rourke. He had the privilege of knowing a great North of Ireland scientist, the late Lord Kelvin, who was not only a theorist but a very practical man. On one occasion Lord Kelvin remarked that evolution was a useful theory, but that no man outside a lunatic asylum believed that he was descended from a monkey. (Laughter.)

Mr. MICHAEL DALY, in supporting the vote, mentioned that it was reported that when St. Patrick visited Limerick he formed two Christian universities in the district; in these universities classics and the sciences were taught by monks.

The PRESIDENT, in putting the vote of thanks, said it was gratifying to find amongst their own people a man of such intellect and historical knowledge as Mr. Conyngham. He (the president) hoped to develop there in a short time a debating society for the students. They had also in hand a scheme for scholarships which, he hoped, would prove a big movement for the betterment of their students.

The vote of thanks was passed with acclamation.

Mr. CONYNGHAM, acknowledging the vote, said he was perfectly satisfied that anybody who knew him would know that never, willingly or wittingly, would he make any remark that would cause irritation or annoyance to anybody, good, bad or indifferent. He appreciated very much what had been said about him that night. It had been a great privilege and pleasure to him to come there. If he had done anything that would increase the interest they had in their profession he had done something worth while. (Applause.)

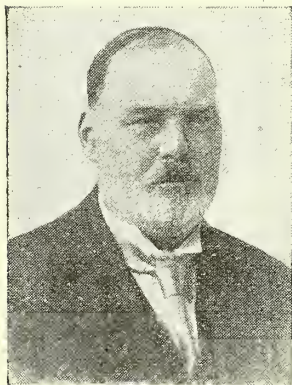
MILK SUPPLY.—A letter in "The Lancet," recently, signed by Lord Dawson of Penn, Sir Thomas Horder, Dr. Robert Hutchison and six other medical men, advocates "the simplification of the present milk grading system and the clear labeling of pasteurised milk." The signatories remark that about 90 per cent. of the London milk supply is pasteurised, and suggest that this process should be "universally recognised as the immediate practical method of ensuring safety."



## Personalities

MR. JOHN AUSTEN, Ph.C., Sheffield, contributed to the "Sheffield Daily Telegraph" of January 17 an interesting article on "Benjamin Rose—Druggist," who lived in the district from 1770 to 1847.

MR. J. MILNER, chemist and druggist, the newly-elected president of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, has been a member of the Council of the retail section of that body since 1916. Mr. Milner, who is a Yorkshireman, was apprenticed to his brother, Mr. Thomas Milner, Consett, co. Durham. He passed the Minor examination in 1897, and, after managerial experience, commenced business at Woolwich Road, Greenwich, in 1899, moving into larger premises at 209 Trafalgar Road six years later. Mr. Milner began the manufacture of certain specialities in 1911, and later joined forces with Mr. S. R. Coke to



MR. J. MILNER

form the business of Milner & Coke, Ltd., manufacturing chemists. Mr. Milner takes an active part in public pharmaceutical work, particularly in the South-East London area. He was secretary of the South-East London Chemists' Association for many years, and its president for two. He is a past-chairman of the London Pharmaceutical Committee, has served on the London County Executive, and has been president of the Ucal Lodge of Pharmacy. Mr. Milner has done good work for the P.A.T.A., both on the retail section of the Council and on the Executive, of which he has been a member for several years. Mr. Milner's daughter, Miss G. A. Milner, is pharmacist to the Victoria Hospital, Damascus.

A PRESENTATION took place on January 17 at the shop of Forster & Co., Ltd., chemists, Clayton Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, when the managing director, Mr. A. N. Conroy, was handed a cheque for 50 guineas and an armchair on completing half-a-century's unbroken service. Mr. Gordon S. Charlton (chairman of directors) said that fifty years ago his uncle, Mr. Herbert Charlton, engaged Mr. Conroy. During the whole of that time he had had not a day's illness, while such was his devotion to duty that he had even declined to take any holiday. He hoped that their connection would continue for many years.

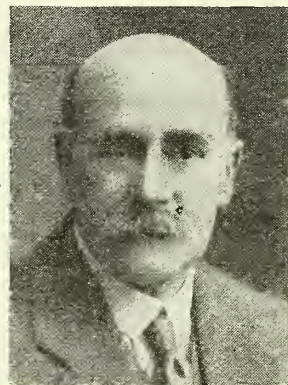


MR. A. N. CONROY

Mr. H. Arthur Brown (secretary of the company) added good wishes, and Mr. Conroy, who is sixty-four years of age, briefly responded. The business was founded in 1840 by Mr. Frank Marshall, dentist and druggist, who was succeeded in turn by Mr. Percival, Mr. Herron, Mr. James Crozer, and Mr. John R. Forster; it was converted into a limited company in 1913. The business is widely known through the fact that for over sixty years the shutters of the shop have never been taken down. The explanation is a curious one. Mr. James

Crozer took over the business in 1867, and two years later a burglary was committed during his absence in the middle of the day. Mr. Crozer decided to put up the shutters so that his movements could not be seen from the street, and they have remained up to the present day.

MR. HENRY A. HOBBS, Ph.C., F.S.M.C., the newly-elected president of the Cardiff and District Pharmacists' Association and the local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society is a native of Cornwall. Details of Mr. Hobbs's career were given in our issue of July 12, 1930 (p. 38); but it may be recalled that it was in 1904 that he purchased the business he now controls from the late Mr. John Richards, 3 Royal Buildings, Penarth. He is assisted by his son, Mr. H. Theodore Hobbs, Ph.C., and they have developed an excellent dispensing, photographic and optical business. In his leisure time Mr. Hobbs is devoted to angling, mainly trout-fishing, and enjoys an occasional game of bowls.



MR. H. A. HOBBS

## Trade-Mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1931, p. 345.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," December 31, 1930.)

- "GLOBENIL"; for liquid preparations for the treatment of malignant disease by injection (3). By E. H. Spicer & Co., Ltd., 72 Wigmore Street, London, W.1. 514,602.
- "YANIAEILLES"; for capsule preparations (3). By Supex, Ltd., 22 Cork Street, London, W.1. 517,659.
- "LICOLIN"; for a preparation for coughs and colds (3). By Macandrews & Forbes, Ltd., Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2. 517,939.
- "MIDOLIA"; for cereal foods for diabetes and obesity (42). By J. B. Wells, 3 Baden Place, Crosby Row, Borough, London, S.E.1. 517,701.
- "CUTIMOL"; for manicuring preparations (48). By W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Mount Vernon Road, Larkfield, Rawdon, Nr. Leeds. 517,418.
- "MAYTIME"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By T. Hedley & Co., Ltd., Phoenix Buildings, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 517,678.
- "SUNNY GLADE"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Cussons, Soas & Co., Ltd., Moor Lane, Kersal, Manchester. 517,831.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," January 7, 1931.)

- "ANIL-THRAX" with picture of student looking through microscope; for all goods (2), (3) excepting cold remedies, etc., all goods (4), (48). By E. Hack, 140 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. 514,515/523/524/516. (Associated.)
- "POLNIO"; for all goods (2). By Cooper McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Ravens Lane, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire. 518,043. (Associated.)
- "CLE-DIS"; for disinfectants (2). By Montgomerie, Stobo & Co., Ltd., 52 to 72 Rogart Street, Bridgeton, Glasgow, S.E. 518,464.
- "HEPALEX"; for an anæmia remedy for export only (3). By Evans, Sons, Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool. B511,881.
- "MONSOON"; for soap, dusting powder, etc. (3). "MONSOON BALM"; for antiseptic ointments (3). By Monsoon Balm (Britain), Ltd., 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. 515,001/002. (Associated.)



## Trade Notes

ELASTO NATURE SALVE is a product of the New Era Treatment Co., Cecil House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

VINOLIA CO., LTD., Bebington, Cheshire, are issuing an attractive new showcard in connection with their Premier shaving stick.

THE ILLUSTRATION below is of an Icilma window show featured in one of the exhibition windows at the premises of the General Electric Co., Ltd., Magnet House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. This display is



illuminated by the Gecoray shop window lighting reflectors equipped with Osram lamps and various types of colour media, by means of which it is possible to change the colour lighting effects as frequently as may be desired.

TOKALON, LTD., 212 Great Portland Street, London, W.1, give elsewhere in this issue a list of the prize-winners in the recent window-display competition.

GUAIASOTE, a combination of guaiacol, creosote, quinine and strychnine, is advertised in this issue by United Drug Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Nottingham.

FOREIGN PROPRIETARIES.—Wilcox, Jozeau & Co. (Foreign Chemists), Ltd., 15 Great St. Andrew Street, London, W.C.2, have published a new edition of their catalogue of foreign proprietary medicines, and a copy will be sent to any of our subscribers who write for it.

BYNO HEPOL.—Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2, have added a new product to their list of Byno preparations. Byno Hepol is a combination of Bynin liquid malt, with liver extract, and provides a really palatable method of taking liver. Three tablespoonfuls are equivalent to 8 oz. of fresh liver substance.

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., Leeds, have been appointed by British Goodrich Rubber Co., Ltd., agents for many of their important specialities, including bathing caps, rubber bathing shoes, beach balls, douches and hot-water bottles. The counties included in the agency are Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, Nottingham and Derby, and all inquiries from that area should be addressed to Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse.

ROBERTS & Co., chemists, 76 New Bond Street, London, W.1, have issued the third edition of their medical handbook, entitled "A Prescriber's List" (pp. 134+xvii, 2s. 3d., post free). The volume contains an alphabetical list of the firm's chief preparations and those of foreign manufacture which are in frequent demand. Among the information supplied regarding these products is the name of the maker, approximate size and price.

A NEW CUTEX LINE.—J. C. Gambles & Co., Ltd., 211 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1, have introduced a Cutex nail white pencil. This article, which is effective and economical, will undoubtedly be appreciated by all who take an interest in the care of their nails, as the pencil is more convenient to use than the liquid preparations.

"BRITISH JOURNAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ALMANAC."—The 1931 edition of this valuable publication is now available, and in every respect it maintains the high standard previously attained. Among the interesting articles there is one under the title of "Makers of Photography," by Mr. George E. Brown, the editor, in which he describes how photography originated and has been developed; Mr. T. J. L. Bentley has presented a noteworthy contribution on "Modern Enlarging"; while a review of the present position and possible developments in colour photography is given by Captain Owen Wheeler. Other contents of the volume include items of progress, practical hints, new methods and appliances in the section "Epitome of Progress"; reviews of new cameras, lenses and other apparatus; formulas and instructions for the various photographic processes, including colour photography; a list of books and periodicals dealing with photography and particulars relating to photographic societies and allied bodies in the British Isles. The pictorial side of photography is again represented by (64) gravure reproductions of notable works, and mention must also be made of the advertisements. In the latter section, a great many pages of which are printed in two colours, are to be found the names and products of the leading manufacturers in this country and abroad. The volume is published by Henry Greenwood & Co., Ltd., 24 Wellington Street, London, W.C.2, at 2s. (paper cover); 3s. (cloth).

PASTILLES, LTD., 124 High Street, Shoreditch, London, E.1, the distributors of Lakerol Bronchial Pastilles, are now circulating a new show card (8 in. by 4½ in.) fitted with a pin projecting at the side for easy and ready attachment to shelves and window frames. It reproduces the frock-coated figure "Uncle Lakerol," which constitutes one of the main features of window displays of Lakerol show material. This figure is an international type, and is being exhibited by the Lakerol distributors in most countries of the world. A parcel of display material is available for any chemist on request. This season's advertising programme includes for London a vast house-to-house canvass. A large staff is employed in the distribution, during a conversation with each householder, of attractive samples and leaflets incorporating a coupon entitling the holder to a 7½d. packet of Lakerol free of charge providing a packet is purchased at the time. The coupon is redeemable by a specified chemist, and the results have been most satisfactory. Bonus parcels are being offered in connection with each size of the pastilles.



## Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

ATHERLEY.—At 5 Joyce Avenue, Sherwood, Nottingham, on January 15, the wife of John H. Atherley, M.P.S., of a daughter.

CROWE.—At 194 Earl Marshal Road, Sheffield, on January 18, the wife of J. E. Crowe, M.P.S., managing director of Sheffield Pharmacies, Ltd., of a son.

## Marriages

ANNAN—DUNCAN.—At the Royal British Hotel, Dundee, on January 19, Harvey Annan to Isabella Hunter Duncan, chemist and druggist.

GREENWOOD—WOMERSLEY.—At St. Peter's Church, Blackpool, on January 5, Ronald O. Greenwood, chemist and druggist, Southport, to Nellie, only daughter of Mr. A. Womersley, Blackpool.

GRIERSON—WATSON.—At Burlington House, Glasgow, on January 13, Thomas Grierson, chemist and druggist, to Agnes McLymont (Nancy) Watson.

HIGGINS—MORRIS.—At Newton Church, Porthcawl, on December 28, 1930, Gerald S. Higgins, chemist and druggist, to Gwenilian Morris.

HUNT—ENSOR.—At Wellington (Shropshire) Parish Church, on December 30, 1930, Kenneth, son of Mr. F. E. Hunt, chemist and druggist, Wellington, to Barbara Ensor.

## Deaths

ARKELL.—At Stroud, Gloucestershire, on January 5, Mr. Henry Arkell, father of Mr. John Arkell, Ph.C., Southsea, aged seventy-nine.

BAXTER.—At 11 Polwarth Place, Edinburgh, on January 10, Mr. George Baxter, chemist and druggist (Duncan, Flockhart & Co., manufacturing chemists, Edinburgh and London). Mr. Baxter qualified in 1895.

CALLAGHAN.—At his residence, 1 Monton Street, Moss Side, Manchester, on January 19, Mr. Thomas Callaghan, aged fifty-eight. Mr. Callaghan was for many years a popular representative of Phosferine (Ashton & Parsons), Ltd., Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4, having joined the company as a boy. His energetic and genial personality endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. Mr. Callaghan retired only three weeks ago.

CRITCHLEY.—At the Royal Infirmary, Preston, on January 13, Mr. Walter Clayton Critchley, "Brooklands," Longridge. Mr. Critchley was apprenticed to his father, the late Mr. Thomas Critchley, J.P., chemist and druggist, of Blackburn, and was an elder brother of Mr. C. A. Critchley, Ph.C. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

DAVIDSON.—At Invermay, Kirkcaldy, on January 11, Mr. George Hutchinson Davidson, chemist and druggist. Mr. Davidson, who qualified in 1897, was manager of the Kirkcaldy branch of Boots, Ltd.

DAVIS.—At his residence, 194 Lewisham High Road, London, S.E.4, on January 19, suddenly, Mr. Theophilus Morgan Davis, chemist and druggist, 34 Leicester Square, W.C.2, second son of the late Mr. John Morgan Davis, J.P., Cecil House, Petersham, aged sixty-four.

GRIFFITHS.—Recently, Mr. Evan Griffiths (Griffiths & Biggs, chemists, King Street, Dudley), aged sixty-seven.

HAMILTON.—Recently Mr. A. H. R. Hamilton, for many years secretary of J. & J. Haslett, Ltd., whole-

sale chemists, 18 and 20 North Street, Belfast. Mr. Hamilton was a man of outstanding ability, who enjoyed the fullest confidence of his directors and the esteem of a wide circle of friends.

IRWIN.—At St. Benedict's Church, Ealing, London, W., on January 18, suddenly, Mr. Hubert Aloysius Irwin, Ph.C., Ealing Common, W.5, aged fifty-nine.

HARRIS.—At his residence, "Cramwells," Bowdon, Cheshire, on January 12, Mr. Thomas Harris, formerly chairman of the Union Acid Co., Ltd., 17 Cooper Street, Manchester, aged eighty-one. It is only about two years since Mr. Harris retired from active participation in the affairs of the company; he is believed to have been at that time the oldest active member in the chemical trade. He commenced his business career in 1865 with the Runcorn Soap & Alkali Co., Ltd., at their head office in Liverpool, and seven years later he went to the works of Wigg Bros. & Steel, Runcorn. In March 1881 he founded the Union Acid Co., Ltd. Up to the time of his decease Mr. Harris was chairman, and took an active part in the management, of Harris, Hart & Co., Ltd., Blackley, Manchester, which company he founded in 1915. He leaves six sons (two of whom, Mr. T. E. Harris and Mr. C. C. Harris, are on the delegate board of the Union Acid Co., Ltd.) and one daughter.

HOLDSWORTH.—At 152 Richmond Road, Hackney, London, E.8, on December 28, 1930, Mr. Frederick Herbert Holdsworth, chemist and druggist, aged sixty.

JACK.—At Lochgilphead, Argyll, on December 31, 1930, Mr. William John Jack, chemist and druggist. Mr. Jack qualified in 1900.

LOUGHRAN.—At 81 St. James's Street, Brighton, on January 19, of pneumonia, the dearly loved wife of Mr. J. J. Loughran, chemist and optician, aged forty-four.

MARSTON.—At Barton-on-Sea, on December 26, 1930, Mr. John Thomas Marston, chemist and druggist. Mr. Marston qualified in 1891.

NICOL.—At Irvine Hospital, on December 11, 1930, the wife of Mr. George Nicol, chemist and druggist, Stevenston.

PENNINGTON.—At Woolaston House, Newport, Mon., on December 31, 1930, Mr. John Noble Pennington, chemist and druggist, 24 Mill Street, aged sixty-four.

THOMAS.—In the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, on January 16, Mr. Jenkin Thomas, chemist and druggist, 63 Banbury Road, aged thirty-five. Mr. Thomas was accidentally shot during a day's sport at Lew. During the war he obtained a commission in the Gloucester Regiment.

TOMLINSON.—At St. Anne's - on - the - Sea, on January 19, Mr. Nehemiah Tomlinson, retired chemist and druggist, aged fifty-nine. Mr. Tomlinson carried on business at Burnley for about thirty years, but relinquished his pharmacy on acquiring a cinema. He was at one time a member of the Burnley Town Council. Mr. Tomlinson leaves a son, Mr. J. A. Tomlinson, chemist and druggist.

UNSWORTH.—At Ballynahinch, on January 8, Mary Margaret Eleanor, infant daughter of Mr. T. Unsworth, M.P.S.N.I.

## Information Department

### INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated.

B/211. Cerebalin	T/201. Redhill malt extract
H/151. Cit or Zit (a disinfectant)	T/201. Russell's balsam of honey
C/141. Colone hair tonic	L/301. Scleradium
S/51. Eureka feeding bottles	S/201. Watla pyorrhoea treatment
S/91. Lethene Susten	
B/101. Matrazone	



# Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

## None Too Soon,

those responsible for administering the Dangerous Drugs Regulations have suffered a deserved rebuff in a case in which the defendant was being unreasonably prosecuted (*C. & D.*, January 17, p. 62). According to your report, the spirit of the law had been fully complied with, but it had been considered necessary to issue no fewer than four summonses because of unimportant deviations from the strict letter of the regulations. The total quantity of drug supplied was exactly what had been prescribed; but because the patient did not receive it all at once, while the only entry in the register was for the entire quantity, the defendant was treated as though he had committed a really serious offence. Fortunately, the magistrate took a rational view of the matter and accepted the suggestion of defendant's counsel that the offence was only a technical one. He further agreed that a warning from the Home Office would have sufficed, and stated that there was no need for a prosecution to have been instituted. All the summonses were dismissed on payment of nominal costs on one of them, and it is to be hoped this case will prove a lesson to the prosecuting authorities. Unreasonable enforcement of laws and regulations always tends sooner or later to defeat the object in view, and it has certainly done so in this instance.

## A Sneer

is cast by an anonymous writer in the official organ at "those who have suddenly discovered a tender solicitude for the six thousand pharmacists who have not hitherto supported the Society by becoming members." One wonders if the Council of the Society views with favour this objectionable word-sliding, and if this display of bureaucratic feeling is to be regarded as a forecast of what may be expected when all those who practise pharmacy are tied up helplessly as members of the Society, with little or no voice in the conduct of its affairs. Meanwhile, it is noteworthy that members of the Society are not being permitted to know the actual wording of amendments which the delegates' meeting on January 28 is to consider, and that we are thus expected to appoint delegates to convey our views respecting matters with which we are not properly conversant! It would be unreasonable to assume, in the circumstances, that the members of the Society generally can be regarded as bound by any decisions taken at the delegates' meeting, and one can only marvel at the short-sightedness of those who have allowed such a situation to arise when they were in a position to arrange matters so much more satisfactorily. It is not, however, to be anticipated that anything in the nature of a serious revolt by members of the Society who are dissatisfied with the official procedure may materialise. There are doubtless a few stalwarts who are prepared to join in any opposition if capable leaders should be available, but the 6,000 or 7,000 non-members are probably more likely to produce defenders of the ancient rights and privileges of chemists and druggists. It will be interesting to learn what response is made to Mr. Clarke's invitation to proprietor pharmacists who may be strongly opposed to the Bill (p. 65). And it is well to remember that opposition sufficient to prove fatal, even to a Government measure, need not have large numbers behind it, provided always that the opposition is properly organised.

## There Can Never

have been printed a more remarkable pamphlet to proclaim the virtues of a medicine than the one written by Bishop Berkeley on tar water, to which

reference is made in the *C. & D. Commercial Compendium* (January 17, p. 84). When this article was first recommended, about 200 years ago, the medical faculty did not receive it with approval, but at the beginning of the last century it was to be found in many of the European dispensaries and was official in the Dublin Pharmacopœia for 1826, and, as you point out, formulas for it are still in evidence. A good account of the introduction of this remedy is given in Wootton's "Chronicles of Pharmacy," and he gives an outline of the treatise. For the casual reader, just as for Berkeley's contemporaries, it would appear that "Siris" (from the Greek, meaning "a chain"), the title given to the second edition of the pamphlet, was merely intended to direct attention to a new remedy. Berkeley's review, which constitutes the major portion of his pages, is in fact a most important contribution to his idealistic philosophy. It is recognised by students of philosophy that in it "are revealed hidden depths in the Berkeleian metaphysics." The character and temperament of the man are shown throughout his life and expressed in his writings so clearly that all the world could see in him a philanthropist of the highest rank. "Siris" could not possibly have appeared as a vulgar advertisement for a medicine, no matter how superior its virtues as a panacea might be. De Quincey has so justly described this curious work that I venture to use his words. He says: "In Bishop Berkeley's 'Siris,' from a pedestal so low and abject, so culinary, as Tar Water, the method of preparing it, and its medicinal effects, the dissertation ascends, like Jacob's ladder, by just gradations, into the Heaven of Heavens and the thrones of the Trinity. But Heaven is there connected with earth by the Homeric chain of gold."

## The Contemptuous Treatment

accorded to the Berkeleian theory by Samuel Johnson was paralleled by the disdainful attitude of the physicians towards the tar-water treatment. A vigorous and widespread discussion as to the merits of it, and as to the discretion and even the sanity of its advocate, continued for several years. The antagonism of the medical men did a great deal to cause people to believe that it was perhaps a useful prophylactic, to say the least of it. A correspondent of the Archbishop of York, writing in June 1744, said that the tar water "is the common topic of discourse both among the rich and poor, high and low, and the Bishop of Cloyne has made it as fashionable as going to Vauxhall or Ranelagh. . . . However, the faculty in general, and the whole posse of apothecaries, are very angry both with the author and the book, which makes many people suspect it is a good thing." To us who know so much about the composition of tar and the antiseptic value of its constituents, it is not at all remarkable that Thomas Prior, Berkeley's friend, should have been successful in compiling so large a number of testimonials as to the benefit received from the popular medicine. Prior's pamphlet, "An Authentic Narrative of the Success of Tar-Water," contains, in addition to the said testimonials, an account of the use of "a kind of Tar Water" used by the fishermen of Newfoundland. This article is one still in extensive use in Yorkshire and Lancashire, and is still called "spruce beer." The recipe for making it was contributed by a Mr. Usher, who received it direct from his fishermen friends. It consisted in making a strong decoction of the branches of "the black spruce fir" mixed with molasses and fermented with barm. There are many people in the North who are prepared to testify to the value of this article for people who have "weak chests" or who are "in a decline." There are many curious links in the chain joining the past and the present.



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## Editorial Articles

### Pharmacy and Poisons Bill Amendment

THE conference called by the Pharmaceutical Society's Council for January 28 will have an opportunity of doing some good in the service of pharmacy. The accomplished fact is the introduction of the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill into the House of Lords. To a large extent it nullifies the Society's amendments as set out in its own draft Bill. Whoever advised the policy of presenting a redrafted Bill after the Government had passed its own for first reading was not a good adviser. We have pointed out before that the time for a draft Bill from the Society was within a few weeks of the publication of the Departmental Committee's report. Every week which passed after last June with nothing concrete published by the Council was a sign of weakness, not of strength. At this time of day it would have been far better to have set out the Bill with categorical amendments where these were thought necessary, and not repeat a lot of phraseology common to both Bills. Thus, on the first proposal, the clause is reconstructed to convert the chemist and druggist into a pharmaceutical chemist, when it could easily have been accomplished by simpler procedure. The question also arises whether it is wise to introduce this complication into a Bill at a moment when so many things are more important. The change of title provides a point for acute discussion in any House of Commons committee, causing a certain amount of nervousness on title rights. In face of this clause we shall never again be able to think, act or talk on our prescriptive claim to the title "chemist" in its simplest form. We admit frankly our description is "pharmaceutical," which is only a little more reasonable that the term "chartered" from the Institute of Chemistry. Much will depend on any organised attempt to withdraw the simple title from its present restriction. In any case, we have weakened the position by our anxiety to give 20,000 chemists and druggists the adjective "pharmaceutical." The Society extends the idea that membership and practice shall be synonymous. It makes no effort to convince us that the need for compulsory personal registration will nullify our present vested interest. It never occurs to the Society that much unvoiced opinion exists capable at the right moment of making itself understood in Parliament over such a well-worn theme as vested interest. The claim to speak for the whole body politic is puerile, since compulsion never has and never can endow any governing body with such authority. The fullest claim is representation of a majority, and the infliction of compulsion to the subversion of voluntary membership on old stagers tends to make them waver in their loyalty. Personal registration in the House of Lords Bill could be withdrawn quite



easily, leaving the shop registration as the punitive threat; but the Society adroitly strengthens "compulsion" in its amending draft. It is difficult to withdraw personal registration in the Society's Bill without wrecking some other section. The Retail Pharmacists' Union has issued an involved statement on the question of personal registration and shop registration. The Union feels it is incumbent to stand for a reduction in the maximum fee. It goes further, and for the single shopman rolls the two into one. It is a cheap way to win popularity, but some of the things said in the document can scarcely be statements of fact. We notice, also, that the Thames Valley pharmacists have adopted a resolution in favour of limiting the membership and registration fees to £1 11s. 6d. each. There are two principles involved, and they cannot be rolled into one. The one the Society demands is registration with the right to practise, and the other is the demand of the Bill for place registration and payment for our own inspection. In other words, the Bill requires inspection as a consequence of reports under the Dangerous Drugs Acts, and for that it is certain it will exact a fee. The amount may be a detail fought out in the committee stage, but just now it is fatal to unity. The Retail Pharmacists' Union naturally would have a right to feel itself absolved from the promise not to defend cases against the Pharmacy Acts. Whenever such change comes as is put forward under compulsion, the Union is placed in an entirely different position; it must defend. But why complicate the matter now by confusing two different requirements, the one by the Society the other by the Government? Surely the ramifications of the Bill are sufficiently serious to prevent us squabbling over what the two separate fees shall be. To stand for one shop fee means registration of premises and denies the personal element. The attempt of the Pharmaceutical Council to rationalise the Poisons Lists is reasonable; and if there is any sincerity in the claim to control poisons more effectually, the Council should win through on this amendment. To leave it entirely to the Poisons Board would be fatal. To admit perfect freedom of this Board is to deny all pharmaceutical interest, and the Bill is then not worth having. There is danger in the atmosphere of the Pharmaceutical Council; it seems to accept the inevitability of this Bill, and never seems to think of fighting if fundamentals are refused. It is of little value save to the historian that the Council began its own undoing by the easy acceptance without consultation of the Narcotics Order in Council of 1918; descent is easy, and the muddle of the Dangerous Drugs Act, and later on the retreat over the position of arsenic and nicotine in the Poisons Schedule, made a Poisons Board inevitable, and self-conviction seems to-day an abiding feature of the Council. The Society, the Union and all the other bodies agreed on the principle of a Poisons Board when an alternative was referred to them for an opinion. To a certain extent it was conditional, and most of the conditions were not accepted. It might be turned down on this, but the Society should be commended for acceptance of the principle and endeavouring to reinsert as amendments those things which the Departmental Committee's self-denying ordinance ruled out. We would have preferred, instead of

remodelled clauses, a restatement of the acceptance of the Poisons Board principle originally put forward and all it involves. The Society makes a brave attempt to include all dispensing of medicines where practicable, but the weakest part appears to be that there is not the same provision for registration of distribution as there is for selling. Provision is made to some extent to guide selling poisons by wholesale in the acknowledged channel, and indirectly for inspection in the enforcement of the law; but apparently only retail sellers will need to pay a licence fee for inspection unless the omnipotent Secretary of State lays down provisions in licensing as under the Dangerous Drugs Acts licences. One other point the Society makes which should go some way towards the mitigation of pending troubles, i.e., consultation with the Society before making rules and regulations. This may seem a small matter, and everyone will cite the Dangerous Drugs Regulations as an instance where some consultation is usually made. They ask, naturally, what it has meant in the past. An answer cannot easily be given, but a natural wish of makers of regulations to consult those who must work under them has always been manifest; it has been productive of much good. It has not given everything, but it did remove several objectionable features. At the same time, the Society is wise in striving to get this "consultation" specifically included in the Bill, as by doing so the Council of the Society would be able to exert a protective influence of great value. Many slight modifications and clarifications were inevitable; and if the check over the agri-horticultural and poisonous substances can be carried, much of the destructive element in the House of Lords Bill will be removed. The only question remaining is the number on the Poisons Board; no serious change is put forward save in the permissive numbers. Consultation by the Secretary of State before making Orders would remove many objections on the question of numbers, as divisional voting on such a body could never pass the scrutiny of the Secretary. It may be that the present draft Bill of the Society is for the purposes of discussion with the departments involved; and such being the case, these suggested amendments have no finality. The question of an agreed Bill is not beyond possibility yet, though the position is not as easy as it was before it was introduced into the House of Lords. The complication of a draft Bill must now be faced, and everything will depend upon our negotiators to get some of these sweeping amendments like dispensing of medicines accepted. The conference on January 28 should come definitely to a conclusion on the salient features: personal registration, shop registration, inspection of all places where poisons are handled, better definition of poisons schedules, dispensing of medicines, and consultation with the Pharmaceutical Council before any regulations are made. The danger of all conferences is to be side-tracked on small issues, and the result is nullification of usefulness. As we have said, there is an opportunity of doing good service in the cause of pharmacy; and if simple principles are laid down, a yea or nay should depend on their acceptance. The conference ought to be clear on the minima, and be prepared to fight the whole Bill unless the requisite modifications are accepted by the Government.

### Senna Pods

THE recommendation of the Pharmacy Subcommittee of the Pharmacopœia Commission to substitute senna pods in place of senna leaves in various preparations appearing in the next edition of the British Pharmacopœia, has created considerable interest. The tendency of manufacturers recently has been to use pods instead of leaves in unofficial preparations, and it would appear that the official sanction to this change over will be welcomed by them, as a step forward in the manufacture of official preparations. The proposed alteration is very important to senna growers, importers and merchants, but from the correspondence we published a fortnight ago (January 10, p. 54) it appears that a shortage in the event of the change over coming into force is very remote. It is, however, clear, that to ensure regular supplies, prices will have to be at higher levels than those ruling on the London market for the past few years. It is difficult to calculate the present actual requirements in the United Kingdom of leaves and pods separately, as the published total imports published in the Annual Statement of Trade are bulked under the one heading of "Senna," which includes Tinnevely leaves, pods, Alexandrian leaves, siftings, and pods. We, however, estimate the present manufacturing requirements of leaves to be about three times as large as the demand for pods. Compared with other countries, our requirements of leaves are small; on the other hand, it is important to remember, that although our demand for pods is only about a third of that for leaves, our present requirements of pods are much greater than that of any other country, and probably equal the total consignments to all other destinations. Whilst we do not doubt that production of pods can keep pace with the demand in this country, we think the key of the position is held in the attitude adopted by other countries. If the American, German, French, Italian, etc., pharmacopœias should follow the proposed British change over, we think a very serious situation would arise, as the United States alone takes considerably more senna than the United Kingdom. Regarding the reported recent over-production of senna, the position is easily appreciated, by recalling the damage by fire, about a year ago, to a steamer carrying more than 1,000 bales consigned to the U.S.A.; and as this large quantity had presumably to be replaced, it is somewhat striking that there was no noticeable shortage or market movement to firmer prices. The replacement of such a large quantity would, in normal production years, have been reflected immediately in prices. It is evident that senna has been an unprofitable crop recently, and in March 1930 a report from India stated that the crop would probably be a little late and a smaller outturn than the previous year, as paddy might be cultivated for a further three months, there being sufficient water in the storage tanks. This shows the tendency of Indian growers for the preferential cultivation of crops other than senna. If the proposed change over to pods becomes official, it would appear that the use of either the Tinnevely or Alexandrian variety will remain optional, as in the present case of leaves, but it is probable that much more interest will be given to the Alexandrian variety of cheap manufacturing pods (rejections from hand-picked pods) which at present are obtainable at cheap prices—very little higher than those asked for the ordinary manufacturing Tinnevely. The fact that a large stock of manufacturing Alexandrian pods exists in this country and the optional use, will, we think, be the controlling factor in keeping prices of Tinnevely down to a reasonable basis for some time to come.

## League of Nations

THE Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs (of which Sir Malcolm Delevingne, of the Home Office, is the British member) opened its fourteenth session in Geneva on January 9. The British representative circulated, as a basis for discussion, a draft convention in respect of limitation of manufacture drawn up in the first instance by the Advisory Committee, and elaborated at the London Conference in November last.

The draft convention, which comprises about 6,000 words, is divided into twenty-five articles and an annex of regulations. Article 1 defines the terms used in the document. Article 2 binds the contracting parties to take all necessary steps to enforce the provisions of the convention. Articles 3-6 inclusive provide for annual estimates of requirements. Article 7 declares that the total amount of any narcotic drug to be manufactured in any one year shall not exceed the amount of the world total for that drug for that year. Article 8 prescribes the proportionate amounts of morphine and cocaine that may be manufactured by exporting countries. Article 9 states the period of continuance of the agreement. Article 10 (which contains seven clauses) makes arrangements for additions to or withdrawals from the list of exporting countries, revision of the proportions specified in Article 8, and arbitration in the event of disagreement. Article 11 differentiates between manufacturing, converting, exporting and re-exporting countries, and stipulates that all countries of any of these classes must be recognised as such before manufacturing or trading. Articles 12 and 13 require the full amount of any narcotic drug allotted to any manufacturing, converting or exporting country for any one year to be manufactured, converted or held available for export respectively in that year. "In no circumstances will a quantity be manufactured in any one year in an exporting country greater than the aggregate of the amounts specified . . ." Article 14 prohibits certain classes of exports and imports, e.g., imports from unrecognised sources and exports in excess of allowed quantities. Article 15 provides for the adoption of the regulations in the annex.

### Prices

Article 16 deals with prices in the following terms:—

(1) In the event of any complaint being made by any High Contracting Party to the Council of the League that the prices of any narcotic drug are being raised excessively by traders, producers or manufacturers, the complaint shall be referred to . . . for a report, and if the report that the complaint is justified the High Contracting Parties will consult as to the measures to be taken and will put into force any measures so agreed.

(2) The Secretariat of the League of Nations will watch the level of prices of narcotic drugs fixed by producers, traders and manufacturers, and will call the attention of the Council to any increase of prices that may seem excessive.

(3) Information shall be given to the Secretariat of the League of Nations on behalf of every producing and exporting country concerning any alterations in the prices of narcotic drugs.

Article 17 lays down the procedure to be adopted in the event of disputes on matters other than those contained in Article 10 (1, 2 or 4). Article 18 deals with the position of the "colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate" of the contracting parties. Articles 19 and 20 provide for the ratification of the convention and for accessions. Articles 21 and 22 prescribe dates for the coming in force of different parts of the convention. Article 23 arranges for denunciation, Article 24 for revision, and Article 25 for the registration of the document.

The regulations are divided into five sections. Section I prescribes the method and forms in which annual estimates are to be submitted. Section II deals with revisions of quotas. Section III sets up a Central Narcotics Office. Section IV gives the procedure for export and re-export. Section V provides for the keeping of records.



# Pharmacy and Poisons Bill

## Comments and Resolutions

By J. C. Henderson, Ph.C.

THE Society have now published their proposed Bill, and one can only guess at their ultimate intention. A close perusal of their Bill shows that it is simply the draft Bill with certain additions, alterations and deletions. One must admit at once that in the main those alterations, etc., make for a Bill more acceptable to pharmacy.

The difficulty that confronts one, at the outset, is: in what manner do the Council intend giving effect to their amendments? It would seem that there is little chance of their Bill being accepted instead of the Bill introduced by the Government and drawn up by the Departmental Committee. The Council, then, have to face the problem and decide whether it will be better to suggest amendments to the present Bill, to attempt to block it entirely with a view to compromise, or to take the risk of introducing a Bill essentially the same as the Government Bill. We are thus in a quandary as to which Bill requires criticism.

Part I of both Bills should in the main be acceptable to pharmacy, but the Council Bill more so than the other. The question of title is not important, provided that the title is sufficiently safeguarded. The question of registration is generally approved, but some controversy is probable over the fees chargeable. One must, however, bear in mind that the Society must fix these, and members have control of that ultimately. Provision must be made for ample fees, but experience must finally decide what is adequate. The expense of administering the Act would be heavy, but it would be better for pharmacy if that duty was left to its own Society. The main plank of the Council, in Part I of their Bill, is the attempt to add compounding and dispensing to all clauses governing the sale of poisons. This is long overdue, and no one in pharmacy can object to it. Another point which may be reluctantly conceded is the power to make by-laws without calling a special meeting of members. Such things as the constitution and powers of the Statutory Committee and the Poisons Board are not vital.

It would seem that by far the greatest danger to pharmacy lies in the framing of Part II of both Bills. It appears vital to define, within certain definite limits, the powers of the Secretary of State and of the Poisons Board. The original Bill does not do so, while the Council's Bill, though better, is not sufficient. In Sec. 17 (5) of the latter Bill we find that after the Poisons Board have prepared a list of poisons, the Secretary of State "may by order confirm it with or without modification, as he thinks proper." One may not anticipate difficulties arising from this, but why run the risk? The next clause lays it down that after a list has been in force it can only be altered after consultation with the Poisons Board; why give the Secretary of State a greater power in the first case? In the Council Bill the exemptions applying to medicine dispensed or supplied are better and clearer than in the draft Bill.

The exemptions in respect of sales wholesale and sales to certain persons are practically identical in both Bills. Sec. 19 (1) of the Council Bill states:—

Except as provided by rules under this Act nothing in the foregoing provisions of this part of this Act shall extend to or interfere with

(i) The sale of poisons by way of wholesale dealing. . . .

(iv) The sale of an article to (a) a person who requires the article (1) for the purpose of his trade, calling, business or profession.

There is no attempt to define the rules that will be made under this section, and one cannot safely assume that any rules will be made, or that if they are made they will be effective. One must therefore assume the worst, that is, an absence of any rules modifying these

exemptions. Wholesale trading is defined under the Act, and that is a step in the right direction. The sale to a person who requires an article for the purpose of his trade, calling, business or profession has not been defined. What is the use of drawing up an Act to regulate and control the sale of poisons and inserting a wide exempting clause like this? Remember that "nothing in this Part of this Act shall extend to or interfere with." This Part is Part II, covering all the restrictions regarding poisons. Therefore a sale to such a person may be conducted, as the Act stands, without keeping a record, elsewhere than on registered premises, otherwise than by an authorised person or a licensed person, and even without labelling. A joiner or a gardener might buy corrosive sublimate from any person without restriction, a rat-catcher might buy strychnine, a watchmaker potassium cyanide, all without any control whatever.

The last Part of the Act, i.e., Part III, defining the powers of inspectors, penalties, etc., is not of very great importance. There is, however, need for an extension of the powers of inspectors to permit them to visit any place where dispensing, supplying or compounding is carried on. The whole Act also requires very careful scrutiny for loose wording and vagueness of expression.

By Frank E. S. Clarke

I make no apologies for again returning to this subject, as I feel it to be a vital and serious matter to all pharmacists, more particularly those engaged in the retail trade. It will certainly not do for us to sit supinely by and allow such an important policy to be decided entirely by the various executive bodies in the trade without some consultation with the members for whom they are to act; and it is for that reason I regret that the strongest organisation we have, the R.P.U., have not taken some steps to get an expression of opinion on views from their members before committing themselves to such a policy as has been indicated. [But see p. 101.—EDITOR.] In N.H.I. policies and negotiations we have been accustomed to some better arrangement, and active conferences have provided strong policies.

This attitude is all the more surprising when it is remembered what a great difference of opinion was shown in their evidence before the Departmental Committee from that of the Society in regard to policy. Such a policy as outlined in their evidence, and again in their supplementary evidence, would have found support throughout the entire drug trade; whereas the Society fell away from its original policy, the R.P.U. courageously reasserted their views, with but a reasonable compromise, without any sacrifice of the main policy. I submit that in essence the whole of the Society's and the R.P.U.'s evidence was resolutely ignored in the Departmental report and draft Bill; yet we had the representatives of both these bodies, Mr. Neathercoat and Mr. Young, attaching their names to the main report, Mr. Gamble alone standing in support of the evidence which they gave.

Although the evidence in both cases was so ably presented and supported, yet both parties have forsaken their policies, and a frantic effort is now made to "get something" by way of amendment. It seems to be that a lack of steadiness and an atmosphere of disorganisation has crept into these two bodies, and a unity of action is now asked for at the cost of sacrificing previously held principles and policies. It will, I imagine, be difficult at any rate to get a House of Commons greatly interested in such an intricate subject as poisons and pharmacy. Consequently the Department's Bill, which is in reality a Poisons Bill, will have its passage secured without the amendments



relating to pharmacy, and we shall have inflicted upon us another wretched piece of poison legislation, and pharmacy will be left with half its battle front gone.

Is it to be conceded that the protection of pharmacy can be secured, or even advanced, by amendments to a Poison Bill, which is really all the Home Office desires to get delivered? It is much more likely to be secured by the early extension of N.H.I. dispensing to dependants, and it is through the Ministry of Health, where we are better known and perhaps better appreciated and some element of goodwill exists, that we should seek for the promotion and protection of our interests. We appear to have got our nose in at the wrong door.

The policy of divorcement of poison from pharmacy I believe to be bad in principle and against the interests of public health. What possible consistency can there be in allowing a licensed vendor or unqualified trader, be he grocer or tinsmith, to sell, say, lysol, arsenic, strychnine, and yet denying him the right of compounding a simple medicine or the sale of, say, Fellows' Syrup (and that is what the amendments can mean)? Again, where the errors of dispensing are most and the leakage of potent and dangerous drugs is greatest, the inspection and control are least and really absent—dispensaries and surgeries. The more the sale of poisons is separated from pharmacy the more cumbersome and exacting become the regulations.

The principle soundly pronounced before the Committee has been flagrantly ignored, and retail pharmacists ought not to sit supinely by and make no effort on behalf of their calling. Mr. J. Humphrey, whose farsightedness is as great as his genialty, has very reasonably asked what is to happen failing the amendments. That is a pressing question, and, paraphrasing Shakespeare, one may well ask: "To fight or not to fight, that is the question; whether 'tis better for pharmacy to suffer the slings and arrows of this outrageous Bill, or to take arms against this sea of trouble, and by opposing end it."

It is in no spirit of antagonism that I oppose it; and it should not be too late, lest the worst of it slips through on to the statute-book, to influence a change of policy. It is perfectly certain that at the delegates' meeting no such resolution would be accepted; but there are ways and means of presenting such opposition, not a prejudiced antagonistic opposition, but a well-reasoned conviction, after studying the Bills, that the policy now proposed ought to be defeated.

### By "Pharmacist"

As pointed out by Mr. Clarke, of Newport, in the *C. & D.*, of January 17, the sudden introduction in the House of Lords of the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill, which does not differ materially from the Departmental Committee's draft, effectually dissipated the idea that it might be possible for amendments prepared by the Pharmaceutical Society to be included in an agreed Bill, which would be presented to Parliament with Government backing to recommend it. Instead of events marshalling themselves so happily, we now have the Government measure actually in being and awaiting its second reading, whilst the Council of the Society is submitting to a delegates' meeting a toilfully prepared modification of the original draft Bill, which has now ceased to merit attention. What must strike any old parliamentary hand, after careful perusal of this amended Bill, is that there has been a great waste of effort in its production, owing to the method of procedure adopted. Everything that the Council and its advisers have agreed to submit in the way of amendment has been skilfully dovetailed into the original draft, thus anticipating the work of the parliamentary draftsman. But it is not conceivable that amendments thus presented are likely to be accepted and adopted bodily by the Government, or that the official draftsman may be relied upon to adopt phraseology, however clever, which differs markedly from his own. As it is, the altered phraseology and added words in the Society's amended Bill are not correctly arranged in the manner required for parliamentary amendments, and

there is the added disadvantage that innumerable explanations will be needed to make it clear why amendment should be desired in particular instances, and also why particular arrangements of words are suggested in those instances. Any idea of bluffing Parliament by masking what is intended with peculiar arrangements of words is entirely out of the question.

It may not unreasonably be assumed that those responsible for directing the policy of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council have no expectation of their amended Bill being accepted bodily by the Government, or of its modified causes being adopted instead of clauses prepared by the parliamentary draftsman. Their object, it may be suggested, was to prepare something attractive in the shape of smart window dressing for the benefit of members of the Society; something cleverly suggestive of what the Council meant to obtain for pharmacy, and designed to establish and maintain confidence in those upon whom should devolve the task of negotiating matters with officials representing the Government. What is aimed at, and what will doubtless be sought at the delegates' meeting, on January 28, would appear to be the presentation to the Council of a blank cheque, empowering those in control of the Society's affairs to conclude a bargain with the Government representatives without undue regard to the retention of any particular amendment or amendments to which members of the Society may attach special importance. It is not difficult to realise that members of the Society who have had the Council's proposed amendments explained to them in detail may be so impressed by the proposals that they will be prepared, in their enthusiasm, to authorise their delegates to vote for the Council having a free hand in the conduct of negotiations, irrespective of what it may be found necessary to sacrifice in the shape of particular amendments. And if once the old confidence trick is thus successfully worked, the bureaucratically disposed section of the Council will get seriously to work in the direction of assisting the passing of the Government Bill with such amendment as it may not prove difficult to secure, but without any material amendment.

This is where a grievous mistake may easily be made, since delay in the settlement of affairs promises to be for the benefit of pharmacy as a calling. State officials may be in a hurry to secure the transfer to the Home Office of the Pharmaceutical Society's powers in certain respects, and it may be that they rely upon a policy of rush to enable them to arrange the transfer at a minimum cost in the shape of compensation to chemists and druggists for added burdens. But there is need of proper recognition of pharmacy as a professional occupation, and, until the Government of the day is prepared to grant that recognition, pharmacists can afford to wait for better terms than are at present offered for subjecting themselves to increased bureaucratic control by State and pharmaceutical officials. Both the Government Bill and the Society's amended draft Bill are seriously lacking in so far as they make no attempt to define what is a pharmacist, and they make no proper allowance for the pharmacist's training and qualification in connection with the handling of poisons used for medicinal purposes. No recognition as an "authorised seller of poisons," or "authorised person," ought to be necessary so far as the practice of pharmacy by duly qualified persons is concerned; and there should no longer be any doubt in law concerning the business of a chemist and druggist, or the proper functions of a registered pharmacist. Amendment of the Government Bill on these lines is much more pressing than modification of details in order that the disciplinary work of the Pharmaceutical Society's officials may be facilitated, and clauses designed to effect the more serious amendment ought to be pressed upon the attention of the Government, as a condition of the withholding of pharmaceutical opposition to the Bill as it stands. It should not prove difficult to organise effective opposition to the progress of the Bill, even though the Council should lend its support to the measure without qualification; and the interests at stake are unquestionably of sufficient importance to justify independent action being taken, if necessary, by or on behalf of chemists and druggists engaged in retail business.



### Retail Pharmacists' Union Proposal by Circular Letter

THE following circular, signed by the chairman (Mr. H. H. Marshall) and secretary (Mr. G. A. Mallinson) of the Retail Pharmacists' Union Executive, has been sent to the secretaries of Branches of the Union and local Associations:—

You have no doubt received within the past few days a circular stating the general policy of the R.P.U. in regard to the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill. The amendments submitted by the R.P.U. Executive, with the exception of one relating to the personal and shop registration fees, have been accepted by the Pharmaceutical Council, who have now informed the R.P.U. that they see no reason why the fees as fixed by the Government Bill should be amended. . . .

The Pharmaceutical Society's total income in 1914 was £18,757, and in 1929 it was £68,907. The figures for 1930 are not yet available, but presumably they will show an increase, hence it is fair to assume that the present income of the Pharmaceutical Society is over £70,000 per year. The 14,000 voluntary members, with a £1 11s. 6d. subscription, paid £21,782 in 1929. The bulk of the remaining income is from examination fees. Assuming that there is no change in the 14,000 total membership, the proposed registration fees, if pushed to their maximum height (a possibility which must be considered), would give the Society an additional income of approximately £45,000 per year. When it is realised that this possible additional income is greater than the total income received by the Society as recently as 1925, chemists will understand the potential increase involved in the registration fees suggested by the Pharmaceutical Society's Council. The argument that the figures quoted are maximum figures and will not necessarily ever be imposed loses weight in view of the fact that the Society's expenditure has increased steadily in ratio to the increase in income, and it is a fair assumption that with such ample reserves of income the present yearly increase in the expenditure of the Society would continue and probably accelerate. It is reasonable to say that there is no real justification for assuming that there will be a drop in any section of the Society's other revenues, except perhaps the examination fees, which are under the control of the Council and can be varied as necessary.

Regarding the additional obligations cast upon the Society by the new Bill, the only substantial one is that of employing pharmacist inspectors and possibly more of them. There is no need, in the opinion of the R.P.U. Executive, to budget for a huge additional income to meet the extra cost of inspection. In fact, it is probable that the compulsory registration of the individual, with shop registration for branches and company chemists on

the present subscription, would bring in enough to pay any reasonable extra cost; if not, an increase to £2 would certainly do so. . . . Chemists are to be inspected in order to enforce the provisions of the new Act and are to be prosecuted for breaches of the Act. At the same time they are to provide ample funds, both presently and in reserve, for the payment of any number of inspectors required by the Privy Council. There is an obvious connection between these things which does not need emphasising. . . .

The R.P.U. proposal to the Council of the Society was that there should be a maximum annual personal registration fee of £2, which should include the right to carry on business in one shop; that an additional £2 should be paid as a shop registration fee for branches, and that limited companies trading as chemists should pay £2 per shop annually. It will be observed that this is a maximum for the single shop chemist of £2 against the Society's proposed maximum of £5, and for multiple chemists it is a maximum fee of £2 against the Society's maximum of £3 per shop. The R.P.U. Executive consider their figures reasonable in view of the fact that the retail chemist will in future require protection against the Pharmaceutical Society in respect of prosecutions under the new Act. There will be many possible new offences created by this legislation, and it is obvious from the emphasis laid upon the inspection provisions of the Act that chemists must in future expect the same amount of trouble under the Poisons Regulations as they have experienced under the D.D.A. Regulations.

There is an impression amongst chemists that the Society, in ceasing to have control of the scheduling of poisons, will not be interested as a Society in prosecuting chemists for breaches of the Pharmacy and Poisons Acts. This is a mistake; the Society is given the duty of inspecting and enforcing the Act so far as chemists are concerned. Further, the Society will be under the direct supervision of two Government departments in this connection, since the Privy Council supervise the appointment of the Society's inspectors and the Home Office issue the Poisons Regulations and will expect them to be enforced. With the multiplication of possible offences under the new Act, the chemist must have further protection, and that will be provided by the R.P.U., although hitherto offences against the Pharmacy Acts have been outside the benefits. . . . The other provisions of the draft Bill having been agreed, it is for the local organisations now to deal with the only outstanding point of difference between the Society and the Union. The R.P.U. Executive would be pleased to have resolutions (for or against) on this matter sent to them as well as the Pharmaceutical Society.

#### The R.P.U. View at Birmingham

A meeting of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, with representatives from Warwick, Walsall and Wolverhampton Branches, was held at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on January 19. About 200 were present, and Mr. H. Berry was in the chair. Mr. W. Bennett, M.P., described the Pharmacy Bill in detail. Mr. H. N. Linstead (secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society) stated that the second reading of the Bill was expected to take place in the House of Lords about the second week in February. Mr. H. H. Marshall, chairman of the R.P.U. Executive, outlined the point of view of the Retail Pharmacists' Union. Mr. Marshall said that there are certain provisions in the Bill which are not at all acceptable to the Executive and are a distinct menace to the man in business, and these chiefly relate to fees, time limits, and penalties. The Executive considered that the personal registration fee of £2 should include the right to carry on business in one shop without a registration of premises fee being paid, and that the shop registration fee for branch and multiple shops should not be more than £2. In the Bill there are certain time limits for registration,

etc., usually one month, and the Executive were of opinion that three months is a necessary limit. There are penalties of £50 and £20, and these the Executive considered should be reduced to £20 and £10 respectively, as it is customary to fix the fine in accordance with the maximum penalty. Questions were put by Messrs. Marsh, Hampton, Cox, Ison, Bennison, Alcock, Canning and Green, and an amendment that the maximum fee of £2 for registration should include the right to conduct business in one shop, with a fee not exceeding £2 for each branch shop, was lost. Eventually the following proposition was proposed by Mr. Davis, seconded by Mr. J. W. Cox, and adopted:—"That this meeting of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association, Birmingham and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Warwick, Walsall and Wolverhampton Branches of the Pharmaceutical Society, supports the Pharmaceutical Society in the amendments they have put before Parliament, and we trust the Society to act in our interests in the matter of fees."

#### Mr. Simmons at Bradford

A largely attended meeting of members of the Bradford and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical



Society was held on January 13, when Mr. E. H. Simmons (a member of the Society's Council) gave an address on *The Pharmacy and Poisons Bill and the Amendments Proposed by the Council*. Mr. S. J. Kirby presided, and, before proceeding to the business of the evening, moved a vote of condolence with the relatives of the late Mr. John Clarkson. Mr. Simmons said it had long been recognised that there was a certain amount of need for some revision of pharmacy law to bring it into line with modern requirements. Arising out of the working of the Dangerous Drugs Acts there had undoubtedly grown up a certain amount of overlapping as between the Home Office and the Pharmaceutical Society acting through the Privy Council. There was little doubt, suggested Mr. Simmons, that the findings of the Committee were influenced a good deal by the memorandum prepared by the late Sir William Glyn-Jones, in which was outlined a scheme for a Pharmacy Board which would have become practically a Government Department, and, in taking over the Pharmaceutical Society's functions both as to control of pharmacy and sale of poisons, would have left the Society such a shadow of its former self that Sir William himself had suggested it would be advisable for it to link up with the R.P.U. and C.D.A. Such a prospect did not commend itself to the Council of the Society. Mr. Simmons agreed that objections may be raised to the annual registration fee "not exceeding £3," but it must be remembered that this was a maximum figure and the actual fee could not be definitely fixed until it was known what amount of inspection had to be carried out. Turning to the penalties as proposed in the draft Bill, Mr. Simmons suggested that many of them were undoubtedly too heavy, and the Society's amendments proposed to reduce them considerably. The Second Part of the Bill, dealing with the sale of poisons, was of profound importance to the craft. Mr. L. B. Sutcliffe asked what would be the position of the Bill if the present Government went out of office before it was passed? Mr. Simmons said it would be by no means the first Bill that had suffered a fate of that kind, and it might be dropped. On the other hand, any future Government which desired to deal with the pharmacy situation might revive the same Bill. In answer to a question as to why a qualified chemist was to be liable to a penalty of £50 for an offence which involved a penalty of only £5 for an unqualified man, Mr. Simmons said it was presumed that the qualified man was better able to be aware of any offence under pharmacy law. It was, however, proposed to amend the Bill. Mr. M. Firth said he still failed to see why chemists should have to pay something like £3 per year for a privilege which they were supposed to be given by way of their training, examination and qualification. Mr. Simmons said that unfortunately Acts of Parliament could make many new conditions. The £3 figure would not necessarily be the actual fee; he thought it would be less. Mr. W. Sutcliffe said the Council had hedged on the question of trying to introduce into the Bill a definition of the business of "chemist and druggist" which would have included the sale of drugs and medicines in the shop. The committee of the Bradford Branch was rather strongly of opinion that chemists should definitely have the sole right to sell additional substances in the B.P., many of which were now sold in other shops. Mr. Simmons said he entirely agreed as to the desirability of that, and he was confident that if the Council thought they had a ghost of a chance of getting it they would have included it in their amendments. There were, however, some compensations worth bearing in mind. The following resolution, framed by the executive, was carried: "That the definition of 'dispense' in the Bill be amended to read: 'Dispense means the sale or supplying of a drug or medicine on and in accordance with a prescription duly given by a duly qualified medical practitioner, registered dentist or registered veterinary surgeon, or in any other manner if for use internally or externally for medicinal purposes.'" Mr. Simmons was warmly thanked for his address.

### The President at Cardiff

A meeting of the Cardiff Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, conjointly with several other local Branches, including Pontypridd, Newport and Bridgend, was held at Cardiff on January 15, when Mr. A. R. Melhuish (president of the Society) addressed the members on *The Pharmacy and Poisons Bill*. The chairman (Mr. H. A. Hobbs), in welcoming the president, stated that pharmacy in the present and very near future was passing through a serious phase. Mr. Melhuish, in a forceful and interesting manner, explained the clauses of the Bill. In comparing the Bill with the Society's amendments he took the thirteen clauses *seriatim*, and explained the improvements which would be effected if the amendments were accepted by the House. These amendments, he said, had occupied the attention of the Council for many months. He agreed that what had been put forward by the Council was not all that could be desired, but it was a beginning, and in many instances provided for improvements in future negotiations. Mr. Melhuish pointed out the difficulties in introducing any Bill into the House which affected vested interests, which even if not wholly pharmaceutical were closely allied. He was sufficiently optimistic to think that the Society's amendments were, by being moderate and reasonable, more likely to be accepted than amendments which might be considered as attempting to create monopolies. Several members, including Messrs. G. C. Jenkins, J. Murray, A. S. Johnson, A. J. Harris, J. Sanders, Vernon Lloyd, S. B. Eason (Cardiff), Messrs. R. L. Hopkins (Barry), F. E. S. Clarke (Newport), and Williams (Bridgend), asked for information on certain points. Mr. Melhuish replied. A vote of confidence in the Society's amendments, proposed by Mr. R. Robinson, was agreed to. Mr. S. W. Hague, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Melhuish, believed that the Bill, if amended somewhat on the lines as laid down by the Council, would be a boon to the craft. Mr. F. E. S. Clarke seconded, and the vote was carried unanimously.

### An Edinburgh Resolution

A meeting of the Edinburgh and South-Eastern Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on January 14, Mr. Peter Nisbet (chairman) presiding. Mr. W. G. McNab opened a discussion on *The Amended Pharmacy and Poisons Bill*. Several questions were answered by Mr. J. Rutherford Hill. At the close, on the motion of Mr. McNab, the following motion was adopted:—"That this meeting accepts in the main the principles of the Bill as amended by the Pharmaceutical Society, with the exception that (1) where dispensing in a small hospital is negligible it should be done by a local retail pharmacist; (2) that the £3 limit for registration of premises fee is excessive; and (3) that the registration fee for listed vendors of certain poisons in Part II should be substantial."

### North London Meeting

The monthly meeting of the North London Pharmaceutical Association was given over almost entirely to consideration of the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill, the president (Mr. J. C. Young) in the chair. The secretary (Mr. H. Skinner) read as introduction a communication from Mr. H. Roberts, formerly of Leeds. Mr. Roberts suggested that "authorised sellers of poisons" should be "registered chemists," with authority that they alone should dispense, compound, or stock scheduled poisons in an open shop, and further suggested that hospitals and doctors' surgeries, not being open shops, should come under special regulations. There was no necessity to broadcast that we were poison dealers; it was bad business. The pharmacist's primary duty over poisons was to protect the public. He considered that no local authority should issue poison licences for the restricted poisonous substances for more than 10 per cent. of the number of premises under control of chemists. The president felt there was a difficulty about the amount of the fee and what we were going to get from it. Mr. Weiss contended that we had asked for the Bill, had got it, and had to



put up with it. What was said at that meeting would not make any difference at the Conference. Mr. Downing asked the meeting to concentrate on the points in the Bill and its amending propositions. Mr. Fouracre did not agree that we had asked for the Bill; the production was dependent on certain poisoning cases, producing a desire for more exact control. Mr. Bowie thought the term "pharmaceutical" was not understood by the public; they understood the simple term "chemist." Mr. Anderson claimed he was entitled to both "chemist and druggist" and "pharmaceutical chemist." Mr. Hearle said they wanted definite instructions, and he would certainly put forward the case for the meeting. Mr. Lindsey supported the term "pharmaceutical" being made common to members of the Society. Mr. Dow said there were advantages. Mr. Bromley saw no reason why the analytical chemists should adopt their own term. Mr. Gibson was strong on "Ph.C." as a better term. Mr. Harrison would not lose something in order to press "pharmaceutical." Mr. Duncan contended that the simple term "chemist" for a pharmaceutical chemist was a misnomer. Mr. Jenkin detailed how the term "chemist" came into being for pharmacists. On the clause dealing with the Poisons Schedule Mr. Swanston was anxious to limit the so-called sanitary fluids. Mr. Hearle recalled that the dispensing of medicines should be made a fundamental object of the Bill, and suggested instruction to the delegates to stand by this principle. The meeting supported him in banking on this proposition. The general feeling of the members was for an increase in the number of pharmacists on the Poisons Board; but Mr. Hearle considered it would be better to be reasonable on this point. The meeting regarded consultation with the Pharmaceutical Council as fundamental. On fees, a keen discussion arose as to the amount payable, the view being expressed that the private chemist should be exempt from registration of shops, or rather that it should be included in personal registration. A division of opinion was observed. It was finally agreed that personal registration should not be mixed up with shop registration.

#### Mr. Humphrey in North-East London

A meeting of the North-East London District Pharmaceutical Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on January 15, when Mr. John Humphrey (member of the Society's Council) gave an address on *Impending Legislation*. Mr. Humphrey pointed out that the draft Bill which had been receiving so much attention was now defunct, being replaced by the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill which had been introduced on behalf of the Government in the House of Lords. Thanks to the enterprise of the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, the full text of that measure had been published at the earliest possible moment, so that pharmacists knew exactly what confronted them in the shape of impending legislation. No amendments prepared by the Pharmaceutical Society had as yet been accepted by the Government, and the early hopes of an agreed Bill had necessarily vanished. It must be recognised that the Government measure offered nothing to chemists and druggists in the shape of compensation for the extra burden they would have to bear if the Bill should become law without serious amendment. The chemists and druggists of Great Britain were to be compelled to provide the funds for inspection of their premises, which the Society's inspectors were to have the right to enter, and for enabling the Council of the Society to take proceedings against them in the event of any offence against regulations and rules of increased stringency being reported to have been committed. The burden and odium of prosecution would still rest with the Society, whilst the cost of inspection, increased bureaucratic control and disciplinary action against himself would have to be borne by the chemist and druggist carrying on business in open shop. All this called for something of value to be received in return. Were the chemists and druggists of the country in general, and members of the Society in particular, willing that the Bill should pass without substantial amendment, as was possible if seri-

ous opposition to compensatory clauses in favour of pharmacists were offered by interested parties? If the Government Bill passed, even with the inclusion of the Society's amendments, the proper functions of the pharmacist would still be lacking legal recognition, and the pharmacist himself would remain needlessly exposed to annoyance as a seller of poisons. It would probably be found necessary to organise a new protective body to safeguard the business interests of practising pharmacists. Such a body would correspond to the British Medical Association. A lively discussion followed, in which most of the members participated, and the following resolutions were passed:— (1) "That it is the considered opinion of the members of the North-East London District Pharmaceutical Association that the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill, as at present framed and now before Parliament, would be a public danger if enacted." (2) "That copies of the resolution be sent to all members of Parliament for constituencies in this area, the Minister of Health, and the Right Hon. D. Lloyd George."

#### Councillors in South-West London

A special meeting of the South-West London Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on January 16 in Clapham, S.W.4, under the chairmanship of the president (Miss A. T. Borrowman), to discuss the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill as redrafted by the Council of the Society. Mr. John Keall (a member of the Society's Council) outlined the main differences between the Departmental draft and that of the Council, which differences have now been published in the trade Press. He laid special emphasis on the following points:—(1) Restriction of dispensing to pharmacists, whether the prescription includes a poison or not. (2) Proper control of dispensing in hospitals and institutions by or under the supervision of a pharmacist; exemption to be granted where impracticable; it is then to be done by the medical man or under his supervision. (3) Additional power to be given to Poisons Board to place in Part I of the List certain other substances not poisons. (4) All pharmacists to be registered as Ph.C.s, and title of Fellow to be given to those holding the higher qualification. (5) The intention to press for larger pharmaceutical representation on the Poisons Board through the four additional members appointed by the Secretary of State. (6) The definite limitation of Part II poisons which may be sold under the local councils' licences. (7) Local councils to refuse applications for these licences where the requirements are already met, and to restrict the agricultural licences definitely to that line of business. Mr. F. G. Wells (member of Council) supported Mr. Keall, and pointed out that under the amended Bill it would be an offence for wholesale chemists to supply poisons to any unauthorised person; the enlarged definition of dispensing would be a decided asset if that point could be gained. Mrs. Freke (member of Council), in supporting the other two speakers, emphasised that the Bill was not sought by the Council or by the members. Mr. E. A. Atkins suggested that the title of Ph.C.(Hons.) as an alternative to Fellow of the Society should be dropped. Other questions were put and suggestions made by Messrs. Bowen, Browne, Hope-Evans, James, Monaghan, Rees and Shakerley.

#### West-End Meeting

A meeting of the West London Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at Slater's Restaurant, Oxford Street, W.1, on January 15, to discuss *The Society's Amendments to the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill*. At the outset of the proceedings the chairman (Mr. T. Morley Taylor) moved a resolution of sympathy with the family of the late Mr. Caradoc Davies, which was agreed to in silence. The discussion on the topic of the evening was opened by Mr. A. H. Jenkin (a member of the Council) with a lucid analysis of the amendments drafted by the Council. The discussion which followed was contributed to by Messrs. W. Wilkinson, G. W. Evans, Alban Atkin, E. C. Evans, G. A. Tocher, B. R. Wilkinson and other members.



# Insurance Act Dispensing

## Record of Matters concerning Chemists' Interests in the National Health Insurance Acts

### Dental Benefit Regulations, 1930

The National Health Insurance (Dental Benefit) Regulations, 1930, dated December 19, have been issued (price 7d.) by the Stationery Office. They follow in outline the contents of the provisional Regulations referred to in the *C. & D.*, July 5, 1930, p. 24, with the addition of a fourth Schedule giving "Rules for Procedure at Inquiry."

### Local Reports

#### ENGLAND AND WALES

**Derbyshire.**—The annual report of the Derbyshire Insurance Committee states that during the past year payments amounting to £9,261 11s. 11d. for drugs and appliances, and £11,558 13s. for dispensing fees were paid to chemists. The average cost per prescription was 7.3d. as against 7.8d. in 1929. The number of Derbyshire prescriptions priced in the pricing bureau was 663,032, being 36,961 fewer than for the preceding year. During the year fifty-eight samples of medicines were obtained from chemists under the testing scheme. In nine cases chemists were requested to explain discrepancies; eight answers were accepted and one was still under consideration. Sixteen samples of appliances were taken, all being correct with one exception.

**Hertfordshire.**—At a recent meeting of the Insurance Committee the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported a breach of terms of service by a chemist in respect of a mixture; as he had been previously fined, it was recommended that £5 be deducted from the amount payable to him. The recommendation was adopted. The chairman said the Subcommittee had considered the summary of samples analysed under the scheme of testing drugs and appliances from October 1925 to September last, and drew attention to the steady improvement. It was reported that there had been a decrease in the percentage of dressings found to be inferior in quality to the requirements of the British Pharmaceutical Codex.

**Lancashire.**—At a meeting of Lancashire Insurance Committee, held on January 19, an application by Eccles and Patricroft Hospital for admission to the panel of chemists was refused. The Medical Benefit Subcommittee received a letter from the secretary of the hospital stating that the institution had become incorporated under the Companies Act to qualify for inclusion on the panel, and profits would go to the general funds of the hospital. The Insurance Committee obtained the opinion of counsel to the effect that the hospital's memorandum of association was not sufficiently wide to empower the hospital to carry on business as chemists and druggists; consequently he considered that the Committee would be justified in refusing admission to the panel.

**Merthyr Tydfil.**—At a meeting of the Borough Insurance Committee on January 7, a letter was received from the Welsh Board of Health relating to the effort made by the Committee to amend the scheme for testing drugs and appliances supplied to insured persons so as to provide for the calling in of a third analyst when the reports of the official and independent analyst were of a conflicting nature. The Board stated that they were of opinion that the scheme did not require amendment as suggested, but that on the rare occasions in which there is a serious discrepancy between the reports of the respective analysts the course to adopt would be to give the benefit of the doubt to the chemist.

**West Ham.**—At a recent meeting of the West Ham Insurance Committee a report was presented by the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee on a test prescrip-

tion, which showed, according to the analyst's report, a deficiency in bismuth carbonate of 21.2 per cent. The figures had been proved substantially accurate by independent analysis of the other half of the sample. It was recommended that the Minister of Health be asked to withhold the sum of £1 from the contractor concerned. After discussion the report was adopted.

### General Council of Panel Chemists (Scotland)

A meeting of the General Council of Panel Chemists (Scotland) was held in Edinburgh recently, Mr. John B. McVittae in the chair. The financial statement for the year, duly audited and showing a favourable balance was approved. The desirability of having a chemist as a member of the Drug Testing Committee of an Insurance Committee was discussed. In several areas a panel chemist had been added as a fourth member of the Committee in a consultative capacity, but without acting as a member of the Committee after the test had been applied. The Scottish Department of Health had offered no objection to such appointments. After discussion it was agreed that the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland) should make inquiry as to the working of the drug testing scheme with a view to discovering and having rectified any faults or defects.

A question had been raised as to the position of a dividend-paying co-operative society. It was pointed out that no money payment was made by the insured person, and consequently no dividend would be paid to the insured person. The question of participation in a dividend paid from the general profits of the business differed in no way from the position of any shareholder or partner in a limited company or ordinary firm or partnership. Consequently no valid objection on this ground could be taken. It was explained that there had been very considerable confusion in the prescribing of insulin. It was suggested that when doctors order insulin they should state the total number of units desired, for example, 600 units (20 units per c.c.), or 600 units (40 units per c.c.). It was agreed that some intimation to this effect should be made to panel practitioners and panel chemists.

From several areas complaints had been received as to the position of a panel chemist who supplied a dressing in a sealed packet which was found to be defective. It was agreed to discuss the matter further with the Department of Health. In a test prescription for a mixture containing calcium chloride in which there was a reported deficiency, it was proved by independent analysis that, taking the sample of calcium chloride used by the dispenser, the dispensing was correct, any deficiency being due to the hygroscopic nature of the salt, suggesting that it was hardly a fair instance for testing the accuracy of the dispensing. In several instances prescriptions were vaguely written and illegible. In one instance the analyst had reported in British weights on a prescription dispensed by metric weight; on inquiry, the Insurance Committee withdrew all proceedings. A deficiency in dispensing a prescription in a chip box (which had arisen in several cases) brought out the fact that these boxes are made on the basis of the avoirdupois ounce, whereas the prescribed quantity was 480 gr. This indicated the necessity for weighing the product and putting it in a box sufficiently large. There was submitted a communication from the Department of Health for Scotland stating that the Department had considered the arrangements for pharmaceutical service in Scotland during 1931, and were disposed to suggest that the conditions at present in force should remain undisturbed for another year. This suggestion was accepted, with the exception that there should be an extra fee for dispensing prescriptions containing "dangerous" drugs. The dispensing of Public Assistance Committees' prescriptions was also discussed.



## Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, January 22

THE situation in commodities is still obscure, with prices fluctuating at generally low levels and business restricted largely to immediate requirements, until there is evidence of revival of operations at manufacturing centres. Sugar is still a hesitating market, pending definite news regarding the international scheme of restriction; meanwhile, South Russia is quietly pushing the marketing of new sugar in India, about 25,000 tons having so far been placed. Although business in pharmaceutical chemicals is by no means inactive, the bulk of it is hand to mouth, and keen competition is noticeable in many directions. Foreign tartaric acid has eased a point, last week's recovery not being maintained, while cream of tartar is also a trifle easier. In crude drugs, interest has centred in the auction. Privately, tragacanth has been in more active demand. Carnauba wax is steady at the recent reduction and Kordofan gum acacia is dearer for forward shipment. Shellac, pepper, pimento, and cloves have all eased. Menthol has been forced off in quantity, since when the market has recovered. Saffron is easier. Among the essential oils, star anise for forward shipment is easier, and bergamot is lower. Californian lemon oil is also cheaper. Among the industrial chemicals, subdued markets continue, but quoted prices are fairly well maintained. Cornish arsenic continues in very limited supply. Coal-tar products are mostly easy and in poor demand. Among the vegetable oils, business has been disappointing and a number of products are again cheaper, some of which have now reached "low record" for post-war times, and in others prices are below pre-war levels. Cotton oils have declined materially, while coconut is easier; groundnut and soya are also cheaper; turpentine closes easier and linseed oils are substantially unaltered. Olive oil is lower.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Buchu Gum acacia (Kordofan, c.i.f.)	Palm oils Rubber	Anise, star, oil Betaaphthol Canary seed Coconut oil Olive oil Resin Saffron Soya oil Tartaric acid (foreign) Turpentine	Bergamot oil Cotton oils Ginger (W. Afr.) Ground nut oil Gum acacia Lemon oil (Calif.) Pepper Pimento Shellac

Next auction—March 19.

### Crude Drugs, etc.

**ANTIMONY.**—In spite of the firmer cable advices from China, there has been no improvement in the spot market due to the limited demand, but the undertone is somewhat firmer on the basis of £25 15s. to £26 5s., although business can easily be arranged at the lower figure. The c.i.f. quotation for shipment is around £25 10s. English high-grade £45 10s. to £46, and good ordinary brands down to £36. Chinese crude is dull and quoted at £21 10s. to £22, and Chinese white oxide is worth about £31.

**BUCHU.**—The production of buchu leaves in the Union of South Africa for the season of 1930 was expected to be somewhat smaller than that of the year 1929. The yield from the Government Forest Reserves was estimated at 25,000 lb., against 35,000 lb. for 1929; 30,000 for 1928; and 20,000 for 1927. This indicated a total yield from all sources for the 1930 season of about 200,000 lb. The bulk of the buchu, usually completely harvested before the end of March, is obtained from plants growing on private farms, while some grows wild and in a semi-cultivated

state, but the yield of the Government Forest Reserves is usually a reliable barometer as to the quantity available. The prices obtained for buchu have declined steadily during recent years, and leave only a small margin to defray the costs of picking. This tends to restrict the production to the most favourably located areas.

**CARDANOMS** met with little business privately. Current prices are:—Bold bleached Ceylon-Mysore, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per lb. on spot; mediums, 4s. 6d.; small mediums, 3s. 3d.; smalls, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. Green Aleppo on spot are offered at 2s., and for shipment 1s. 7½d. c.i.f. is quoted. Indian seed on spot remains at from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.

**CIVET.**—Until 1927, it is estimated that at least 75 per cent. of Abyssinia's civet production went to the United States, with Aden the chief entrepôt for this trade. France with cheap shipment direct from Djibouti to Marseilles took the lead in 1923-29, buying about 60 per cent. of the production. American interest revived during the 1929-30 season, contributing to a further increase in local prices. The present proportionate consumption is about as follows: United States, 50 per cent.; France, 30 per cent.; Great Britain, 15 per cent.; other countries, 5 per cent.

**CLOVES.**—Zanzibar are quiet at 1s. per lb. on the spot; January-March shipment is firmer at 11d. per lb. c.i.f. Madagascar are quoted at 11½d. per lb. spot, and January shipment at 8½d. c.i.f.

The landings of Zanzibar for the week ended January 17 were 81 and the deliveries 50 bales, leaving a stock of 1,029, against 1,153 in 1930 and 2,102 bales in 1929. Landings of Madagascar for the week ended January 17 were *nil* and the deliveries 33 bales, leaving a stock of 795, against 14 in 1930 and 2,615 bales in 1929.

**COCOA BUTTER.**—Prime English is quoted at 11½d. per lb., C.F.R. at 1s., and Van Houten's A at 1s. 0¼d. per lb. on the spot in not less than one-ton lots.

**COCONUT (DESICCATED).**—No business is passing, although prices are a little better. Fine and medium on spot is 24s. and 24s. 6d. For shipment, sellers offer at 22s. c.i.f. for January-February and February-March. Week's statistics are (cwt):—Landed, 3,082; delivered, 1,433; stock, 1931, 11,813; stock, 1930, 13,858; stock, 1929, 22,313.

**COD-LIVER OIL** is materially unaltered, with a certain amount of buying. Offers of new Lofoten oil are at present in the market, but they are entirely speculative, as the main fishing does not commence until the first week in February. Meanwhile, sellers quote from about 93s. per barrel c.i.f. for finest 1930 non-freezing steam-refined Lofoten oil. Medicinal Newfoundland is offered at about 6s. per gallon c.i.f.

**CORN PRODUCTS, ETC.**—Guaranteed water-white English glucose (corn syrup) is offered at 18s. 6d. per cwt. for delivery up to the end of March, ex store, London; American guaranteed water-white is also 18s. 6d. net for delivery up to the end of March, ex store, London. Dutch *maize starch powder* (cornflour) is 11s. 3d. per cwt. on the spot and 10s. f.o.b. for shipment. American for delivery up to the end of March is 11s. 9d., ex store, London. *Pearl starch* for delivery up to the end of March is 11s. 3d. per cwt. ex store, London. Dutch *maize starch crystals* is 18s. on the spot, and American for delivery up to the end of March is 16s. net per cwt. ex store, London. Dutch *dextrin* is quoted at 18s. to 22s. per cwt. on the spot, as to quality. American canary for delivery up to the end of March is 18s. 4½d.; white is 18s. 1½d. per cwt. net ex store, London, for delivery up to the end of March. Dutch *farina* is 9s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and to arrive 8s. 3d. is quoted f.o.b. Polish is 9s. 6d. on the spot and 8s. c.i.f.

**GUM ACACIA.**—After a lengthy period of declining prices, the shipment market on Wednesday suddenly advanced by fully 1s. 6d. per cwt., shippers quoting Kordofan cleaned for January-February shipment at from 38s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f., and natural at 37s. to 38s. c.i.f. It is reported that several hundred tons have been sold in primary market. The spot market is quiet, with Kordofan cleaned offering at 47s. 6d. per cwt. and natural at 46s. Bleached is unchanged at from 135s. to 140s. per cwt. as to quality. Talha is lower at 31s. spot and 21s. per cwt. c.i.f.

**INSECT FLOWERS.**—The 1930 crop of Japanese pyrethrum, amounting to about 14,700,000 lb., fell short of the estimate by 10 or 15 per cent. The 1931 crop will be slightly larger, in the opinion of local exporters. The quality of the flowers in the 1930 crop was excellent. Total exports of pyrethrum flowers from Kobe, Japan, during the first nine months of 1930 amounted to 5,157,000 lb., compared with 5,331,000 lb. during the same period of 1929.

**MENTHOL.**—The chief fact of interest is the realisation of a fair-sized quantity pressed for sale, the bulk of the



business being done at between about 11s. 10½d. and 12s. 1½d. per lb. These cheap lots having been sold, the spot price is now higher at from 12s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. per lb. for K/S. Higher prices are asked from first hands from Japan, 11s. 7½d. to 11s. 10½d. c.i.f. being quoted, while second-hands here ask 11s. 6d. to 11s. 9d. c.i.f.

**MERCURY.**—There has been a fair inquiry, but chiefly for small lots on the spot, for which the official price is £21 17s. 6d. net. The f.o.b. quotation for 25 bottles upward is £21 15s. The U.K. imports for December were 1,780 bottles, making a total for the year of 15,642 bottles, which compares with 9,090 bottles and 32,963 bottles respectively for the two previous years.

**PEPPER.**—Lampong is easier at 6d. per lb. spot. To arrive, sales include October-December at 5½d., January-March at 5½d., and March-May at 5½d. c.i.f. Tellicherry for March-May shipment is 48s. c.i.f. Alleppy is 47s. c.i.f. for March-May shipment. White Muntok is easier on the spot at 9½d. To arrive, sales include January-March at 8½d. to 8½d., and March-May at 8½d. to 9½d. c.i.f.

**PIMENTO** is lower at 5d. per lb. on the spot and for February-April shipment sellers quote 39s. per cwt. c.i.f.

**PSYLLIUM SEED.**—The 1930 crop of French psyllium seed has been good, probably more being produced than normal demand requires. A reliable estimate places the 1930 crop at approximately 1,400 metric tons, an amount considerably in excess of the 1929 crop. During the first ten months of 1930 a total of 1,654,684 lb. valued at \$377,839 was shipped to the United States.

**RUBBER** is a shade better, after spot had fallen to 4½d. At the close it had recovered to 4½d., last week's parity. Trade continues quiet, and although manufacturers are purchasing immediate requirements, there still seems little anxiety to buy ahead, even at the present low prices. The American crisis has affected all other markets, and the purchasing power, especially on the Continent, has been greatly reduced, in view of the fact that credit facilities are not easily obtainable. Arrivals last week totalled 1,527 tons, whilst deliveries were 1,027 tons, showing a further increase of 500 tons in the stocks. The London stock now stands at 79,261 tons, against 59,607 tons at the corresponding period last year. The Liverpool stock now stands at 42,270 tons. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and February-March, 4½d.; April-June, 4½d.; July-September, 4½d.; October-December, 4½d. per lb.

**SAFFRON** is a little easier and the value according to quality ranges from 42s. 6d. to 50s. per lb. for new crop Valencia.

**SENNA.**—Since the opening of the so-called Alexandrian senna market this season (November 1 to December 31) 611,591 lb. of crude senna were brought in to the primary Sudan market, against 676,749 lb. for the same period of 1929, or a decrease of 65,125 lb. Reports received from the producing districts point out that had the collectors known of the prices at which the market would open, they would not have collected the quantity brought into the market during November; thus the shortage would have been larger, as will be seen from the following table:—

	1929	1930	Increase or decrease
November .. (lb.)	223,042	268,934	+ 45,892
December .. (lb.)	453,707	344,690	- 109,017
	676,749	613,624	- 63,125

The exports of senna from the Sudan during October and November 1930 were 49 tons, against 220 tons in the corresponding period of 1929. The destinations were as follows:—

To	1929	1930	Increase or decrease
	tons	tons	
Great Britain .. .. .	16	28	+ 12
United States .. .. .	152	9	- 143
Egypt .. .. .	13	12	- 1
France .. .. .	17	—	- 17
Italy .. .. .	22	—	- 22
	220	49	- 171

**SEEDS.**—**ANISE.**—Spanish is 50s.; Russian 32s. 6d., and Bulgarian 32s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. **CANARY.**—Mazagan is offered at 23s spot; Tangier is quoted at 22s., and Morocco is now 22s. 6d. spot, with little business passing. Turkish (2 per cent.) is unchanged at 20s. on spot. **LINSEED.**—Morocco is quiet on spot at 18s. per cwt. **MILLET.**—Yellow Morocco has been sold on spot at 8s. For shipment the price is 7s. 3d. c.i.f. **CUMIN.**—Malta on spot has been sold

at 57s. 6d. Morocco is quiet at 52s. 6d. For shipment business has been done at 47s. 6d. c.i.f. **FENUGREEK.**—Old crop on the spot is 17s. New crop is offered at 15s. 9d. spot. Tunisian has been sold at 17s. 6d. per cwt. in one-ton lots. **CORIANDER.**—Weevilly parcels have been sold during the week at 8s. 3d. per cwt. on spot. Sound condition stuff is now being held for 10s., but so far no business has been done at this figure. **CARAWAY.**—Dutch on the spot is offered at 27s. 6d. per cwt. **MUSTARD.**—English is 25s. to 34s. per cwt., according to quality.

**SHELLAC** is cheaper on the spot and forward. Usual standard TN orange is now 70s. per cwt.; fine orange is 90s. to 190s., pure button 102s. 6d., and AC cakey 82s. 6d. per cwt. To arrive, sales of January-February have been made at 62s. 6d. to 57s., and February-March at 58s. 6d. to 59s. 6d. c.i.f. Sales for delivery include March at 62s. 6d. to 61s. and May at 60s. to 64s.

**TRAGACANTH.**—A fair amount of buying has taken place during the past fortnight in Syrian gum for principally medium to fine grades at between £18 to £26 per cwt., also palo Persian leaf at from £12 to £17. Fine ribboney elect has also been dealt in at from £28 to £30 per cwt. as to colour.

**WAX (VEGETABLE).**—Offers of fatty grey carnauba have been somewhat difficult to obtain from Brazil, and the price having at one period dropped to 60s. c.i.f. is now steady at 65s. c.i.f. nominally, and chalky grey is 60s. to 62s. 6d. c.i.f.; prime yellow is 97s. 6d. c.i.f. for shipment. Spot prices are: fatty grey 80s., chalky grey 76s., and prime yellow 117s. 6d. per cwt. Japanese vegetable wax is quiet at 60s. on the spot and 46s. c.i.f. for January-March shipment.

### Essential Oils

A NUMBER of oils show an easier tendency. Business is still rather quiet. Star anise is easier to arrive. Bourbon geranium is easier spot and forward; African is fairly firm. American natural peppermint is lower. Californian lemon has been reduced.

The following are the quantities and values of natural essential oils (other than turpentine) imported into and re-exported from Great Britain during December 1930, compared with the same month in 1923 and 1929, and also during the period January to December:—

	1928	1929	1930
December imports .. lb.	389,972	329,995	298,624
value	£107,584	£81,836	£65,933
Jan.-Dec. imports .. lb.	4,375,389	3,935,940	3,598,971
value	£1,198,375	£1,302,908	£996,568
December re-exports .. lb.	69,148	49,220	34,593
value	£27,169	£21,576	£15,393
Jan.-Dec. re-exports .. lb.	780,108	828,007	671,232
value	£305,195	£361,015	£253,391

**ANISE (STAR)** is slightly easier to arrive, leads offering at 1s. 9½d., tins at 1s. 3½d., and drums at 1s. 8d. per lb. c.i.f. Spot value of leads is 2s. 9d. and tins 2s. 7½d.; no drums are available.

**BAY** is quoted at from 6s. 9d. to 7s. 3d. per lb. according to phenol content from 40 to 55 per cent.

**BERGAMOT** is irregular, 35 to 36 per cent. offering at 8s. 10½d. per lb. on the spot and at 8s. 7½d. c.i.f.; 38 to 40 per cent. is 9s. to 9s. 9d. spot according to seller, and about 9s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f.

**CANANGA.**—Java is offered at 8s. 3d. per lb. spot and in drums at 7s. 9d.

**CARAWAY.**—English distilled is quoted at 14s. per lb. spot. Continental distilled, crude, is 7s. per lb., and double-distilled 7s. 5d. per lb. spot.

**CEDARWOOD.**—American production is still limited and the market is firm, though lack of demand is keeping prices steady. On the spot, 1s. 9d. per lb. is quoted, and to arrive 1s. 7d. per lb. c.i.f. in drums.

**CITRONELLA.**—Ceylon is weak and 1s. 9½d. per lb. spot is quoted; to arrive, 1s. 6d. c.i.f. Java is 2s. 1d. per lb. spot and 1s. 9d. c.i.f.

**CLOVE.**—English-drawn is quoted at 6s. 6d. per lb. spot, and Continental distilled at 6s. per lb. spot.

**GERANIUM.**—Bourbon is easier at from 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. per lb. spot according to holder. To arrive, the forward price is also easier at from 11s. 6d. to 12s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. African is fairly firm at from 16s. 6d. to 16s. 9d. per lb. spot, and to arrive at about 16s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f.

**JUNIFER BERRY.**—English distilled is quoted at 25s. per lb.; Continental distilled, in drum lots, is 4s. 6d. per lb. to 4s. 9d. per lb. spot for B.P. oil.

**LAVERDER.**—French 38-40 per cent. is quoted at 8s. 9d. to 9s. per lb. spot.



**LEMON.**—On the spot, Sicilian hand-pressed 4 per cent. citral is quoted at from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., and machine-made at from 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10½d. per lb. To arrive, direct shipment ex producers, hand-pressed, 4 per cent. citral is offered at 3s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f., 4 to 5 per cent. 3s. 5d. per lb. c.i.f., and 5 per cent. 3s. 7d. per lb. c.i.f. Machine-made 4 per cent. citral is quoted at 2s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. Prices are low and unremunerative to Italian producers, and it is reported that the only persons making oil at the present are those producers who own their own lemon groves. No lemons are being bought for oil production by other makers. Californian lemon oil has been reduced by ½d. per lb.; single drums on the spot at 2s. 3d. per lb., and forward shipment, two- to five-drum lots, 2s. 0½d. per lb. c.i.f.

**LIME.**—Distilled is very scarce on the spot at 35s. per lb., with no forward offers from the West Indies.

**MANDARIN** is offered at from 12s. to 13s. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive, according to seller and quantity.

**ORANGE.**—Sicilian sweet is 8s. 9d. per lb. on the spot and 8s. 6d. c.i.f. *Bitter* is 8s. 3d. spot and 8s. c.i.f. With regard to new crop Sicilian oil of orange, the crop has been small, only from 55. to 60 per cent. of normal. As the crop is now over, and the total estimated production is not placed at more than 140,000 lb., much of the fruit having been left on the trees owing to its unremunerative value, no alteration can be expected in the situation. West Indian sweet shows a dearth of forward offers, and the c.i.f. price is probably over 6s. per lb.

**PEPPERMINT.**—Japanese dementholised is quoted at from 3s. 7½d. to 3s. 10½d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive from first hands, with second-hand sellers quoting 3s. 4½d. to 3s. 6d. c.i.f. Spot values of K/S are 3s. 9d. to 3s. 10½d., and other brands 3s. 7½d. to 3s. 9d. per lb. American natural peppermint is easier at 8s. per lb. c.i.f. in drums and 8s. 3d. for tins in cases. On the spot, 8s. 9d. to 9s. is quoted for good branded oil. Redistilled is at from 9d. to 1s. per lb. on these prices. H.G.H. on the spot is at 13s. 6d. per lb.

**SASSAFRAS.**—Genuine natural American branded oil is quoted at 7s. 6d. per lb. spot and 6s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f.

**SPEARMINT.**—On the spot, 13s. to 13s. 6d. per lb. is quoted for good branded oil.

**WORMSEED (CHENOPODIUM).**—On the spot, 15s. 6d. to 15s. per lb. is quoted, and to arrive 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., according to seller. Demand has fallen off.

The following arrivals have taken place from the countries indicated during the period January 2 to January 20, inclusive:—Almond (Fr.) 10 cs.; anise (H.-K.) 105 pkg., (Ch.) 23 pkg., (Fr.) 33 pkg.; bergamot (It.) 28 cs.; camphor (Fr.) 51 dm., (Jap.) 25 cs.; cananga (Java) 2 cs.; cedar (U.S.) 1 dm.; cinnamon (Cey.) 1 dm.; citronella (Cey.) 16 dm., (Neth.) 10 dm., (Guat.) 4 dm., (Java) 20 dm.; clove (Fr.) 1 dm.; eucalyptus (Jap.) 11 dm., (Sp.) 20 cs., (Aust.) 231 cs.; geranium (Fr.) 2 cs.; grapefruit (U.S.) 5 cs.; guaiacwood (Ger.) 1 cs.; lavender (Sp.) 8 dm., (Fr.) 6 dm. 15 cs.; lemon (It.) 180 cs., (U.S.) 1 dm., (Sp.) 8 cs.; lime (Java) 5 dm. 5 cs., (O. Dut. Poss.) 6 cs., (Trin.) 1 cs.; mandarin (It.) 10 cs.; orange (It.) 175 cs., (U.S.) 1 cs., (Jam.) 50 cs.; patchouli (Str.) 5 cs., (Sey.) 4 cs., (Fr.) 10 cs.; peppermint (U.S.) 2 dm. 6 cs., (Ger.) 10 cs., (Jap.) 120 cs.; portugal (It.) 2 cs.; rosewood (Fr.) 2 dm.; sage (It.) 1 cs.; sandalwood (Aust.) 58 cs.; thyme (Sp.) 2 dm., (Fr.) 1 cs.; undescribed (Dut. Poss.) 13 cs., (Fr.) 11 cs., (Neth.) 5 cs., (Sp.) 2 dm., (Ger.) 2 cs., (It.) 4 cs.

### Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

WHILE the market is by no means inactive, the volume of business passing is on the small side. Competition for orders is noticeable in many directions, the entire market being exceedingly keen. Tartaric acid is down a point after a slight recovery last week, and cream of tartar is rather weaker.

**ACETANILIDE** is unchanged on a dull market: B.P. crystals and powder, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity.

**ASPIRIN.**—A very fair business is reported, with controlled prices well maintained: home trade, 10 cwt., 2s. 7d.; five cwt., 2s. 8d.; 1 cwt., 2s. 8½d.; 28 lb., 2s. 9d.; 14 lb., 2s. 10d.; 7 lb., 3s.; 1 lb., 3s. 4d. per lb. Export to Colonies and British Possessions: 10 cwt., 2s. 7d.; 5 cwt., 2s. 8d.; 1 cwt., 2s. 8½d.; less than 1 cwt., 2s. 9d. per lb. f.o.b.; export to other destinations unchanged.

**BARBITONE** is steadily held at the spot rates of 7s. 3d. to 7s. 9d. per lb. as to quantity.

**BENZOIC ACID (B.P.)** is receiving occasional inquiry: quantities ex works, about 1s. 10½d.; spot parcels, from 1s. 11d. per lb.

**BROMIDES.**—A very moderate volume of business is reported; prices are keen for important business: ammonium, 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 8¾d.; potassium, B.P. crystals, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d.; granular, about 1s. 4½d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. as to quantity; makers and dealers' prices are unchanged.

**CALCIUM LACTATE** is steady but still subdued: quoted from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. as to quantity.

**CHLORAL HYDRATE.**—The market as quoted by home makers continues very steady for duty-paid crystals at 2s. 11½d. to 3s. 1½d. per lb. as to quantity and packing; foreign on spot, 3s. 3d.

**CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals).**—This market appears to have been particularly dull during the past week, but there is no material change in spot quotations, which are in the region of about 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., less 5 per cent., for foreign; the market continues unsteady. British makers quote 1s. 1½d. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount.

**CREAM OF TARTAR** has remained quiet: dealers' prices for fair quantities of foreign 99 to 100 per cent. powder on spot remain at about 86s. to 87s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent., and slightly less for big orders. British makers quote 99 to 100 per cent. powder at 86s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. discount.

**CREOSOTE (B.P.)** has been of little interest: spot is offered at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. as to quantity.

**CREOSOTE CARBONATE** remains slow of sale: dealers quote spot at about 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb. as to quantity.

**GUAIACOL CARBONATE** is moving but slowly: dealers' prices range from 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per lb. as to quantity.

**HEXAMINE.**—A fair amount of business is being done, but competition continues keen in all directions: quoted from 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per lb. as to quantity, and a shade less for big contracts.

**LACTIC ACID (B.P.)** is unchanged at the controlled rates of 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d. per lb. as to quantity and packing.

**METHYL SALICYLATE (B.P.)** meets with a sustained demand and prices are very steady at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. as to quantity.

**METHYL SULPHONAL** continues at the old controlled rates on quotation at 12s. 7d. to 13s. 10d. per lb. as to quantity; market remains slack.

**PARAFORMALDEHYDE** varies a good deal according to quantity: bulk lots of some tons are at about 1s. 5½d. up to 1s. 7d. per lb. for small parcels.

**PARALDEHYDE** is dull and unchanged at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. as to quantity and packing.

**PHENACETIN** is holding quite steady and controlled prices are operating: crystals, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10½d. per lb. as to quantity, with powder 1½d. per lb. more.

**PHENAZONE.**—Most business is based on the controlled rates of 6s. 11d. to 7s. 3½d. per lb. for crystals, with powder 1½d. per lb. more.

**PHENOLPHTHALEIN** continues very irregular, with sales prices somewhere in the region of 5s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per lb. as to quantity. The old Convention figures are nominal.

**PYROGALLIC ACID.**—Makers' prices as quoted last week and ranging from 6s. 9d. up to 9s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity, continue steady.

**RESORCIN** is quiet, with prices holding on spot at about 2s. 11d. to 3s. 2d. per lb. as to quantity.

**SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).**—Home makers' prices of 1s. 5d. for ten cwt. up to 2s. per lb. for 1-lb. parcels are firm; technical quality, 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb.

**SALOL** is unchanged on a quiet market: spot, 3s. 7½d. to 3s. 10½d. per lb. as to quantity.

**SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE** is neglected on spot: quoted at about 8s. 9d. to 9s. per lb.

**SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).**—Home trade Convention prices are steady and unchanged: two tons, 1s. 10d.; one ton, 1s. 10½d.; ten cwt., 1s. 11d.; five cwt., 1s. 11½d.; one cwt., 2s.; 28 lb., 2s. 2d.; 14 lb., 2s. 3d.; 7 lb., 2s. 4d.; 1 lb., 2s. 3d. per lb.; export prices to all destinations are unchanged.

**SULPHONAL** is quiet but steady at 10s. 1d. to 11s. 2d. per lb.

**TANNIC ACID (B.P. *leuciss*)** is quiet, but prices are well held as quoted at 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d. per lb. as to quantity.

**TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals).**—The slightly better tone reported last week has not been maintained. Business on spot appears to have been quite unimportant, and there are sellers of good-sized quantities of foreign down to level money, and possibly a shade less: spot, 11½d. to 1s. per lb., less 5 per cent.; Continental is offered forward at



about 1s., less 5 per cent. e.i.f. British makers quote 1s. 0½d. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount.

TERPIN HYDRATE is not of much interest: quoted at about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity.

THYMOL is a poor market and prices vary somewhat on quotation: synthetic fine white, about 7s. to 7s. 4d. per lb. as to quantity; ex ajowan seed, 7s. 9d. per lb.

VANILLIN.—There is not much business moving: guaranteed ex clove oil, 14s. per lb. in cwt. lots; ex guaiacol, 12s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. per lb., in cwt. lots.

### Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, January 21.

RATHER subdued markets are reported and matters are not likely to be improved by the cotton industry lock-out. Quoted prices are fairly well maintained. ACETIC ACID continues quiet, with prices steady: 80 per cent. technical, £36 5s.; 80 per cent. pure, £37 5s. per ton, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £58 per ton, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £47 per ton, carriage paid in U.K. ACETONE.—While there is some competition for a rather limited volume of business, there is no move to reduce prices below the levels of £60 to £62 10s. per ton for B.G.S. in drums, ex store. AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) is very steady and business on the usual scale is being done: 99.95 per cent., in loaned cylinders, carriage paid, 10d. to 1s. per lb.; slightly less for big contracts. ARSENIC.—Business has been restricted but the market is firm, and the nearest quotation for white Cornish is £18 17s. 6d. f.o.r. mines. Offers are made from the Continent to this side at about £17 17s. 6d. f.o.b. It was reported that Mexican has been offered to the Continent at the relatively low figure of £17 c.i.f. for considerable quantities. COPPER SULPHATE.—There has been no material increase in export demand, but British Associated Makers still ask about £21 f.o.b. for casks, less 5 per cent. December U.K. exports were 2,738 tons, making a total for the year of 42,359 tons, against 41,574 tons and 47,857 tons respectively for the two previous years. FORMALDEHYDE has been in moderate call, with keen prices securing the business: 40 per cent. by volume, £30 10s. per ton, and lower prices for large quantities. ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL continues in fair demand, with prices for best quality about 10s. 6d. to 11s. per gallon, in drums, carriage paid; lower grades at cheaper prices. OXALIC ACID has shown a little more life, with quantities at £31 10s. per ton and small lots at 32s. per cwt. ex store. POTASH BICHROMATE for home trade is steady but rather quiet: quoted at 4½d. per lb., carriage paid, in quantities. POTASH CARBONATE remains very quiet and dealers' prices are easy for quantities: 96 to 98 per cent., £25 10s.; 90 to 92 per cent., £23 10s. per ton, ex store; less for contracts. POTASH CAUSTIC is steady at Convention prices, while business is rather slow: 88 to 92 per cent. solid, £29 10s. to £34 10s. per ton, in drums, ex store; 30s. per ton less c.i.f. in all cases. POTASH CHLORATE is holding at the higher rates, but there is little business about: quantities, £27 10s. per ton; small lots, 3½d. per lb. ex store. POTASH PERMANGANATE remains dull, with quantities in two-cwt. drums at 4½d. per lb. ex store. POTASH PRUSSIAN meets with occasional business on a steady market: yellow, £63 10s. to £65 10s. per ton; single casks, 7d.; small lots, 7½d. per lb. ex store. SAL AMMONIAC continues quiet and dealers' prices are inclined to be easy as quoted: dog-tooth crystals, £32; medium, £28; fine white crystals, £17 per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less for contracts. SODA HYPOSULPHITE is easy as quoted and sales are generally at under the paper figures: pea crystals, in one-cwt. kegs, £15; commercial quality, £9 2s. 6d. per ton ex store; makers' price for pure crystals to home consumers on contract, £15 per ton, carriage paid to buyer's station.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—In most directions in this market remain quiet in demand but prices are fairly maintained on quotation. Betanaphthol is easier. Carbofic acid crystals and cresylic acid are poor features. ANILINE OIL and ANILINE SALT are unchanged on a dull market at 8½d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. BETANAPHTHOL is easier and very quiet at 7d. to 7½d. per lb., carriage paid. CARBOFIC ACID CRYSTALS continues a poor market, with prices unchanged and easy as quoted: small parcels, 6d. to 6½d.; five-ton lots, 5½d.; 25-50-ton lots, 5d. to 5½d. per lb., in drums, with overcasks, carriage paid or f.o.b. Crude carbofic 60's are unchanged, with the demand poor at about 4d. to 4½d. per gallon as to quantity and quality. CREOSOTE OIL is a keen market, with a fair amount of business moving: quantities in bulk, f.o.b., 4½d. to 4¾d. per gallon; home trade is unchanged at about 4d. to 4½d. per gallon as to quantity and quality. CRESYLIC ACID continues easy

with demand poor and considerable stocks: pales, 98 to 100 per cent., 1s. 3d. to 1s. 10d.; dark 95 per cent., 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5½d.; American duty free acid, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.; special qualities from 1s. 3d. per gallon. NAPHTHALENE is unchanged: flakes and balls, about £13 5s. per ton, ex wharf, in cases. METHYL ALCOHOL continues a keen market with prices unchanged: ton lots, about £40 per ton, in drums, ex store; large quantities at cheaper rates. TOLUOL is unchanged and quiet: commercial 90's, 1s. 9d.; pure, about 1s. 11d. per gallon ex works. XYLOL continues in slow demand and unchanged: commercial, 1s. 8½d.; pure, about 1s. 11d. per gallon at works. PITCH continues to meet a fair demand in the shipment market, but mostly under the controlled price of 47s. 6d. per ton f.o.b. East Coast.

### Fixed Oils, etc.

EASIER and quiet markets are reported in many directions. Values of a number of products have now reached "low record" for post-war times, and in some cases current prices are under pre-war levels. Business generally has been most disappointing. ACID OILS.—Prices are about unchanged on a dull market: coconut and/or palm kernel, 20s.; groundnut, 17s.; soya, 15s. spot. CASTOR continues quiet with prices holding on the week: pharmaceutical, 38s. 6d.; first pressings, 34s. 6d.; second pressings, 31s. 6d. per cwt. in barrels on the spot in not less than one-ton lots. Finest medicinal Italian is quoted in cases at 60s. per cwt. ex wharf, London, and at 56s. c.i.f. in at least ten-case lots. COCONUT is easier and quiet: deodorised, spot, 36s.; Ceylon, 24s. 3d. c.i.f. COTTON.—Business has been very quiet, and a material fall in values is recorded: deodorised, 28s.; common edible, 26s.; soapmaking, 25s.; crude, 22s. 6d. spot. GROUNDNUT.—Lower prices are quoted on a dull market: deodorised, spot, 32s.; crude Oriental, 22s., c.i.f. PALM KERNEL has been dull: deodorised, about 35s.; crude, 25s. 6d. spot. PALM has remained quiet but the tone has been healthy and values show a further slight all round recovery: Lagos, 20s. 6d.; softs, 20s.; mediums, 19s. 6d.; hards, 20s. 6d.; bleached, 23s. spot. RAPE is fairly steady but still dull: refined, 33s.; crude, 31s. 6d. spot. SOYA is easier on a slow market: deodorised, 32s. 3d.; crude, 20s. spot. LINSEED (raw, naked).—After some fluctuations, values for all positions about balance on the week: the market is unsteady and on the quiet side. On spot, 17s.; February, 16s. 1½d.; February-April, 16s. 1½d.; May-August, 16s. 4½d.; September-December, 17s. 1½d. Boiled oil, on spot, 21s. 3d. TURPENTINE.—There has been but little alteration, and a steady tone was maintained in the face of firmer American cable advices indicating small receipts and a slight decline in stocks. The spot price closes easier at 35s. 6d., and February-April is quoted at 36s. Last week's landings were 1,697 barrels, making a total since January 1 of 4,265 barrels. Stocks were returned at 53,603 barrels, which, together with the quantities afloat, make the London visible supply 54,603 barrels. This compares with 38,459 barrels at the same date last year. RESIN.—There has been an easier tone, due to a slow demand, although there was no pressure to sell. The American statistical position is practically unchanged. C.i.f. terms here were as follows:—American B/D, 9s. 7d. to 10s.; E, 10s. 3½d.; F/G, 10s. 8½d. to 10s. 11d.; K/M, 11s. 3d. to 12s.; W/G, 16s. 2d., and W/W 17s. 6½d. French was dull and shippers were asking 10s. 9d. for F/G, 12s. 6d. for W/G, and 12s. 7½d. for W/W, c.i.f. London. WOOD.—Hankow in barrels on spot is offered at about 37s. on a dull market. OLIVE (B.P.) is cheaper, French offering in barrels at 4s. 8d. per gallon c.i.f. and at 4s. 10d. ex wharf, London.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL AND BURNING OILS, ETC.—There is no general improvement in demand. Benzol is fairly active on a very steady market. Lubricating oils remain subdued and unsteady. On spot: Pales, £9 5s. to £20; reds, £10 7s. 6d. to £20; dark cylinders, £9 15s. to £22; filtered cylinders, £17 to £22 per ton, less 2½ per cent. ex wharf.

### London Drug Auction

Commercial Sale Rooms,

Mincing Lane, E.C.3.

January 22.

At the opening sales of the year only a moderate supply of drugs offered by ten brokers was brought forward, but there was little response on the part of buyers and the quantity disposed of was less than usual, practically all the main drugs being neglected. Abstinence on the part of the home trade seemed more marked than usual, while there was a poor attendance of export representatives. No aloes



were publicly bid for, and of round buchu small sales were made at rather dearer prices, owing to scarcity. Some well-packed Sumatra seconds benzoin sold at steady prices, the bulk of the offerings showing better quality than usual. A few lots of Ceylon cardamoms brought steady rates. Dragon's blood failed to sell, although no fine reboiled Singapore was on offer; small sales of eucalyptus oil had been made privately. Honey was entirely neglected; several hundred packages have been disposed of privately ex the recent fire. Matto Grosso ipecacuanha was quite neglected. Small sales of flat High-dried rhubarb were made subject to sellers' approval. There were no buyers of sarsaparilla, which appears to have gone out of fashion. Tinnevely senna sold in retail, and there was no public demand for beeswax. We omit our table of the quantity of goods offered and sold, as under present conditions of business it does not convey a true reflection of the quantities changing hands. Probably an equal amount of business is done privately immediately after the auction.

**ALOES.**—Of Curaçao, 14 boxes were offered and two had been sold privately. A further lot of 50 cases were limited at 115s. for ordinary dark and at from 90s. to 100s. per cwt. for dull and part cindery. Seven cases Cape were passed over without mention of price. Fair hard Zanzibar (three cases) were held at 90s., and inferior Socotrine (four kegs) at 50s. per cwt.

**ANNATTO SEED.**—For 49 bags of dull bricky Java, 2½d. per lb. was wanted.

**BENZOIN.**—A few sales were made comprising five cases of good fair almondy Sumatra seconds at £7 15s. and 13 cases fair almondy seconds at from £7 to £7 7s. 6d. Of Palembang, five cases of thirds offered and were limited at 67s. 6d., at which sales had been made privately. Small to bold loose selected Siam almonds were held at £27 per cwt., small to medium ditto at £25, and pea and bean size partly blocky at £22 10s. per cwt.

**BUCHU** was dearer, a single bale of good green round, slightly stalky, selling at 1s. 1d., and for one bale of fair round greenish, slightly stalky, 1s. was paid. Bronzy ovals, slightly stalky, were limited at 8d. per lb. Privately further lots of round green are held for 1s. 1d.

**CALUMBA.**—A lot of 45 bags offered, of which five had been sold privately; the remaining 20 bags of rather darkish natural sorts were limited at 20s. per cwt.

**CARDAMOMS.**—Of 31 cases offered 12 sold, comprising Ceylon-Mysore, medium to bold long pale at 4s. 1d. to 4s. 3d. per lb.; small palish sold at 2s. to 2s. 1d., and decorticated Ceylon seed at 2s. 6d. per lb. A bid of 2s. 9d. per lb. is to be submitted for 11 cases small to medium pale.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—A parcel of 100 bags fair 1929 peel was limited at 65s. per cwt.

**CINCHONA.**—A lot of four bales Ceylon chips, part damaged by water and possibly smoke-damaged, sold at 1s. 2d. per lb. A lot of 40 bales flat Cartagena was limited at 1s. per lb. for the sound.

**COCHINEAL.**—A lot of four bags silvers was limited at 1s. 8d. per lb.

**COLOCYNTH.**—For five bales of good pale Syrian pulped 9d. per lb. was wanted. Apple was obtainable at 8d. per lb.

**DRAGON'S BLOOD.**—No fine reboiled Singapore lump offered; fair to good reboiled lump was offered at from £25 to £27 per cwt.; dull to middling slab and block at from £11 to £15 per cwt.; Zanzibar drop offered at from £5 to £6 5s., and dull reed (one case) at £22 per cwt.

**ERGOT.**—A parcel of 31 bags fair round Russian was limited at 10d. per lb.

**EUCALYPTUS OIL.**—The offerings amounted to 94 cases, of which 10 had been sold privately. For 71 per cent. encalyptol 1s. 3d. was wanted, and 1s. 4d. for 84 per cent.

**GUAIACUM.**—A lot of 20 cases offered, good glassy block of which was held for 1s. 9d. per lb.

**GUARANA.**—A lot of two cases, mostly fair sausage, was limited at 4s. 6d. per lb.

**HONEY** was quite neglected, although importers were prepared to meet the market. Of Jamaican, eleven barrels pale and amber set sold privately. For similar quality in auction, 37s. to 37s. 6d. was wanted for pale and 30s. to 32s. 6d. per cwt. for amber. We understand that several hundred barrels reconditioned ex the recent wharf fire have been disposed of on behalf of the assessors at rates considerably under those ruling on the market for sound honey.

**IPECACUANHA.**—Of Matto Grosso nine bales offered and bought in; 11s. per lb. was refund for f.a.q. The price

was understood to be 11s. 3d., which may be taken as current rate. Minas was held for 10s. per lb.

**KOLA.**—Three bags of fair dried halves and whole West Indian sold cheaply at 2d. per lb. A further lot of 17 bags Jamaica halves were also limited at 2d. per lb.

**ORANGE PEEL.**—Four cases of machine-cut so-called Maltese sold at 6½d. per lb. for darkish.

**ORRIS.**—For 17 bags of fair Florentine sorts 65s. per cwt. was wanted.

**PETITGRAIN OIL.**—A lot of five cases El Boleador brand was limited at 4s. 3d. per lb.

**PODOPHYLLUM ROOT.**—A lot of 193 bags Indian sold without reserve on underwriters' account at 9s. per cwt. for stained to very badly stained. A further lot of 77 bags Indian offered under usual conditions, and were taken out at 35s. The broker intimated sales privately at 34s.

**RHUBARB.**—The only public sale was two cases of medium to bold flat High-dried with three-quarters fair pinky fracture at 1s. 4d. per lb. subject to seller's approval. Medium to bold flat Shensi with three-quarters fair to good pinky fracture was limited at from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d., and pickings at 3s. to 3s. 3d.; medium to bold round Canton was held at from 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. and pickings at 2s., while rough round High-dried was obtainable at from 1s. to 1s. 7d.

**SARSAPARILLA** was quite neglected. Grey Jamaica was obtainable from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. as to seller, and native Jamaica at from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; mixed Guayaquil was bought in without mention of price. Honduras was obtainable at 2s., and Mexican at 7d., at which private sales have been made.

**SENNA.**—Seventeen bales of common small brownish Tinnevely leaf sold without reserve at 1½d. per lb. Medium to bold greenish leaf was limited at 4½d. to 5d., medium at 3½d. to 3¾d., small greenish at 2½d. per lb., and ordinary small yellowish 2d.; fair average quality Tinnevely pods were limited at 5d. down to 3½d. for dark. Alexandrian pods were held at from 9d. to 1s. 10d. as to quality.

**STROPHANTHUS.**—For five bags Kombé testing 100 per cent, 6s. per lb. was wanted.

**TUBA ROOT.**—For 28 packages of Singapore 9d. per lb. was wanted. The analysis showed 10.7 per cent. of moisture and 12.6 per cent. of ether extract.

**WAX (BEES').**—Eight blocks East African had been sold privately: 17 bags Zanzibar block were limited at £5 5s., and for Jamaica from £6 to £6 5s. was wanted; fair to good bleached white Calcutta was obtainable at from £7 15s. to £8 per cwt.

### Japanese Peppermint Oil

At a meeting called by the Japanese Minister of Home Affairs, at which the governors of all the prefectures in Japan were present, it was stated that, if a peppermint monopoly were established, dementiolised peppermint oil of uniform grade could be offered to exporters and the monopoly would be able to curtail sales of peppermint oil and thus stabilise the price. No particular details as to the method of procedure were discussed, and it is believed that at present no investigation of this matter is being made either by the Monopoly Bureau or by the Hokkaido Prefectural Government. One of the largest dealers and exporters of peppermint oil states that dealers were not in sympathy with the idea, and that resolutions to that effect were drawn up and presented to the Department of Commerce of Japan.

### German Alkali Production

BOTH soda ash and caustic soda production and trade in Germany are controlled by cartels. The soda ash cartel is called the Soda Syndikat, and the caustic soda the Aetz-Natron Syndikat, both of Bernburg. The caustic soda cartel differs from that handling soda ash in that the caustic soda group has competition to meet from four concerns not parties to the agreement. The German soda syndicate, on the other hand, enjoys an export monopoly, which prevents its domestic customers from exporting. The German syndicate likewise has a long-standing export market allocation agreement with the Belgian Solvay group and with Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., which controls British soda ash production. This agreement reserved to pre-war Germany rights to sell to Switzerland, Italy and Finland, but the importance of these markets has diminished and their own industries have developed. Germany, however, under this agreement still has exclusive rights of export to Scandinavia, its best outside market.





Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

### Pharmacy and Poisons Bill Meeting

SIR,—It is in no spirit of blind antagonism or prejudice against the Society that I find myself in opposition to its policy regarding both the draft Bill and its amendments. It is evident that there is a similar feeling throughout the trade, judging by the communications I have received, which come from every part of the country, and it is important for pharmacy that this feeling should find some means of expression. A meeting will therefore be held of those opposed to the Society's policy at the Imperial Hotel, Russell Square, London, W.C.1, on Tuesday evening, January 27, at 8.30 p.m. The support of all London and provincial chemists, and those delegates attending the Conference who are opposed, will be appreciated. A note from those unable to attend will also be welcomed.—I am, etc.,

FRANK E. S. CLARKE.

65 High Street, Newport, Mon.

### Pharmacy and Poisons Bill

SIR,—Pharmacy has travelled far along the road towards a new *régime*, and much has been said regarding the new status which would accrue as a result of the passing of the proposed Bill. Pharmacy cannot be said to have had a voice in shaping its destiny, at least as far as its members are concerned, so that the conference of delegates may well indicate something of what chemists think regarding the new Bill. I believe, and I think I am quite right in stating so, that the delegates at Cardiff were not in favour of this Bill, at least this is what I gathered from those who voiced their opinions, although, as no vote was taken on the matter, the true state of affairs as a result of this omission was to a certain extent left in doubt. Matters appear to have been rushed along since then, although concrete proposals and amendments on behalf of the Council of the Society have been somewhat tardy in being placed before those who will be most affected by any change in pharmacy. There are many points that will require explanation, and whether any light is shed upon them will depend to a great extent on the pertinacity of the delegates. It was stated at Cardiff that this would be an agreed Bill. Agreed to by whom? In view of the fact that the amendments suggested by the Council of the Society have not been incorporated in the revised draft Bill introduced before the House of Lords, it looks as if pharmacy, if it agrees to this Bill, is expected to trust to politicians that the amendments will be accepted. Has our treatment during the progress of the Bill inspired confidence in such a course? It is fair to assume that should these amendments not be accepted by the Government, then the Bill would become law as it stands, which is more or less in its original state? In view of the proposed alteration of the by-laws of the Society, am I not right in stating that there should be a general meeting of the members of the Society to consider whether such a course is approved? As the proposed Bill will affect pharmacy for a generation should it become law, it would be advisable to have the views of those who will be most affected by it, that is to say, the younger members of the Society, instead of those of such an age that we find always follow the line of least resistance. We have heard that another body has prepared claims for the title "chartered chemists." As this Bill will not protect our title "chemist" and we are the first chartered chemists, some significance attaches itself to the claim in question. The medical profession has prepared a scheme of national insurance for all, and it is probable that the present Bill will tie our hands before this scheme comes

along, whereas if we remain free, we may secure our rightful place in the scheme of things. The Council of the Society have undoubtedly spent no little time and thought regarding this Bill, and the thanks of members are due to them; but they would be well advised to submit to what is undoubtedly true, and that is, this Bill is unpopular amongst the rank and file in pharmacy. One of our most famous judges recently called attention to what he called unconstitutional government, a practice which he severely condemned, meaning the government of the people by regulations emanating from Government departments instead of by Acts of Parliament; and yet it is proposed and recommended by our Council that the control of the sale of poisons, which in the past has been by Acts of Parliament, should in the future be by regulations. It is reasonable to assume that should this be the case, then poisons would have the same mass of regulations regarding their sale as now applies to "dangerous" drugs. Had the practice of pharmacy received recognition on the lines suggested by Mr. Gamble, some sacrifice would have been worth while. That the minority report of Mr. Gamble has not been overlooked by the Branches I am convinced, and that is why I still hope that pharmacy may be protected from the machinations of certain Government Departments.

Yours faithfully,

J. F. McNEAL.

Amersham Common.

SIR,—It is sincerely to be hoped that Mr. F. E. S. Clarke has received a "bumper" post, in response to his request for definite evidence of the strength of the opposition to the Bill. This is all to the good, but could we not go a step further? Would it not be possible for you, sir, through the valuable medium of your journal, to obtain the declaration of a large body of chemists in business, which would be solid in claiming what is wanted? Scattered negatives can only be enfeebled—and futile; but if it were possible to get, say, 5,000 chemists to declare that they want certain changes, it would surely give the "powers" something to think about, and would perhaps restore a little "balance" to the present situation, which is one in which we seem to be altogether too busy discussing changes suggested from outside sources. I suggest the following as a skeleton charter, which might be revised or added to if desired. And you will note that the question of poisons has been omitted; these could be dealt with separately, but we really must make it clear to those in high places that this is a relatively minor matter in our struggle for existence, in other words, we are not, and strongly object to being described as, merely "poison vendors." Whether or not all the following points are possible of attainment is not material for the moment; they are suggested as something upon which we can rally, something in the way of attack, which is, as always, the best defence. We want:—

(1) Definite title to the description "chemist." (2) Definite title to the description "pharmacy" for premises in which our business is carried on. (3) Restriction of dispensing to pharmacies, excepting only hospitals and similar institutions. (4) Dispensing, whether in civil or military hospitals, or in pharmacies, to be supervised by chemists. (There are other possibilities *re* supervision, but it is not our business to suggest these.) (5) Restriction of sale of all purely medicinal goods to pharmacies. (6) Compulsory membership of the Society, and registration of premises, but no extra registration fee, which would be pure imposition, since all shops would pay their quota through proprietor or manager. (7) Inspectors to be chemists, appointed by and responsible only to the Society, to see that all regulations are complied with in a practical manner. (8) Apprentice training only recognised in establishments passed for the purpose, as now applies to schools training students.

There is the outline; it can be elaborated, but it should suffice to consolidate the fighting element in our ranks. Will you, sir, invite your readers to say, on a postcard to your office, "Yes" or "No" to these suggestions? It will then be seen whether there is sufficient strength in us to declare that, being as a body



neither rogues nor half-wits, we are perfectly capable of running our own business, while fully safeguarding the public interest and fulfilling our legal duties like good citizens, without officious interference.—I am, etc.,

SCRAPPER (21/1).

SIR,—Chemists and druggists are slowly beginning to recognise how their position as independent dealers in drugs and compounded medicaments is likely to be undermined by the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill now before Parliament. For several months past they have been more or less remotely interested in the report of the Departmental Committee, including a draft Bill which they seemed indisposed to take too seriously; and quite a large proportion of them seems to have accepted at face value the protestations that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has tendered regarding its activities in defence of the pharmaceutical position. Now that what formerly seemed nebulous has assumed substantial form, as a Government Bill in the House of Lords, there hardly seems to be a reasonable prospect of chemists and druggists as a class waking up in time to prevent themselves from being forced into a condition of economic slavery, with the Home Office, the Privy Council, and the Pharmaceutical Society as their joint overlords. In the *C. & D.*, of January 17, Mr. Frank E. S. Clarke neatly summed up the main features of the Government Bill as including compulsory membership of the Pharmaceutical Society, with its personal and business registration fees; more regulation and restriction, with the added power of entry, inspection, taking of samples, and police-court prosecution with its publicity, a considerably extended sale of household poisons outside our calling; and, finally, an extension of bureaucratic control, the cost of which is to be borne by the registered person himself! In the same issue, a correspondent who signs himself "Londoner" points out that what he terms "the favoured legislation" would enrich the Pharmaceutical Society without enriching us, and flatter the self-esteem of the Council of the Society by increasing their collaboration with high Government officials. He also expressed the hope that the heads of the R.P.U. may evolve a policy which will arouse the energy and enthusiasm of the silent thousands and thus demonstrate that we are not quite devoid of capable leaders. But, alas and alack, the R.P.U. has just made it clear in a circular letter that it is in entire accord with all that is being done to enslave pharmacy, except to the very limited extent of taking exception to the figures provisionally fixed for the personal and business registration fees! It seems necessary for chemists and druggists who may be wondering how to escape from the threatened *impasse* to accustom themselves to the idea that there is no representative body prepared to assist them to maintain what they have so long regarded as established rights and privileges. Comfort of the coldest is offered them by one of the Bloomsbury Square official scribes, who calmly remarks, apropos of the proposal to charge for registration which has always hitherto been free, that "no one has the right to claim that the state of affairs into which he was born must continue until he dies." With seeming reluctance, the same writer allows that life members of the Society may perhaps be entitled to special consideration because of the existence of some contractual right, whilst he warns his readers that the proposed registration fees "can best be regarded as in part in the nature of premiums against direct governmental interference in our calling." If this is the condition of mind prevailing at the Society's headquarters, while the R.P.U. can only say ditto on all the main points, it seems to be high time for the setting up of a Pharmaceutical Watch Committee to take any necessary steps to safeguard our interests as chemists and druggists. Years ago, the late A. S. Campkin was fond of warning us that eternal vigilance is the price of safety. He was quite right, but we have delegated the duty of being vigilant on our behalf to persons who may not be entirely disinterested in regard to the Government proposals, and to that extent our chance of safety is vitiated. Why, it is not yet known to all of us what

exactly are the amendments which the Society is supposed to be putting up! Some have been specially privileged in that respect, by receiving copies of the proposed amendments which are to be considered at the approaching delegates' meeting. But the vast majority of us are left in utter ignorance except so far as we can derive information from the lucubrations of official scribes. By the time the effects of the official dope has worn off, we may find that the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill has become law, and that without inclusion of those amendments which were to be features of President Melhuish's "agreed Bill." Truly we shall seem to have missed the ferry, and it is to be feared that posterity will say that we merited all that happened to us in 1931 because of our misplaced trust in procrastinating leaders.—Yours faithfully,

KRITES (19/1).

SIR,—Mr. John Humphrey (*C. & D.*, January 10, p. 56) points out that in the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill, now before the House of Lords, chemists and druggists will find no proposals for any compensation for the interference with their businesses which is sure to follow if the Bill stands without amendments. Surely this is quite according to precedent; in every instance in the last thirty years or so all legislation dealing with pharmacy has imposed fresh restrictions and penalties on pharmacists, but not one single benefit or even attempt at consolidation of their position has been granted as a return for their increased duties. Not even under the Dangerous Drugs Act, that Act which has rendered the chemist liable to the heaviest penalties so far inflicted on him, was there even a suggestion that he should be enabled to charge a special fee for prescriptions coming under the Act; it is true that for insurance prescriptions we now get an increased fee for certain preparations, but in ordinary practice such a fee is not generally charged. When Mr. Humphrey talks about the acceptance or non-acceptance by chemists of the new Bill, what possibility have we as a body to refuse Government enactments? Then Mr. Humphrey says that chemists and druggists might consider it advisable to withhold their approval of Part I, without which the remainder might prove unworkable; but the Council in its published amendments has already accepted the fundamental principles of compulsory membership and registration of premises, subject to certain minor details which do not affect the basic position. I take it that these amendments are subject to the approval of the meeting of delegates to be held on January 28, but these meetings, whatever views may be expressed by some of the more outspoken delegates, usually resolve themselves into the formulas "all those in favour" and "carried unanimously." Will the question be discussed as to what is the next step to be taken if the Government refuse to accept those amendments? The Pharmaceutical Society appears to be endeavouring to silver the pill, if the silver leaf can be made to stick.—Faithfully yours,

ARGENTUM (20/1)

### In Sleepy Hollow

SIR,—I suppose that "Lex" (*C. & D.*, January 10, p. 57), when he says that out of a membership of forty-seven not one member turned up at a meeting, does not mean that the councillor concerned arrived to find an empty room, as at least the secretary and chairman would have been present—or were they not interested either? If it comes to this, it is not an unusual experience; the branch to which I belong has a membership five or six times as large as that to which "Lex" is attached, and many meetings have consisted of the officials and one or two committee-men, in spite of the fact that every step has been taken to try to induce the other members to wake up. What it amounts to is that in most areas there are a few members of the Society who devote part of their spare time to keeping together the skeleton of the local branch, and who fill in turn one office after another; and all the thanks they get from the other chemists is to be classed as a clique. Will compulsory membership of the Society overcome this apathy? I doubt it.—Yours truly,

ONE OFFICIAL (19/1).

## Dispensing Notes and Difficulties

### A Syrup Problem

SIR:—What would you consider the proper way to dispense the following prescription? With me it gives a greyish coloured mixture and does not change colour after standing for one day. I have on a previous occasion dispensed a prescription with syrupus ferri phosphatis B.P. and ferri et ammonii citras; it turned a dark greyish colour, which changed to a dark wine colour after a few hours.

Ferri et ammon. citrat. ... 5ss.  
Syr. calc. lactophos. ... 5ij.  
Liq. arsen. hydrochlor. ... m. 40  
Syr. ferri phosph. co. (Parrish) 5ij.  
Aq. chlorof. ... aa. 5viij.

Yours faithfully,

F. P. D. (20/10).

[We have conducted a series of experiments based on the prescription given in your letter, and our results and observations are summarised in the following:—Phosphoric acid in excess forms with many iron salts the colourless ferric phosphate which would be prevented from precipitation by the citrate present or the excess of free phosphoric acid. In this prescription there are four ounces of acid syrup and a reaction would be expected. In our laboratory the mixture remains for days the same colour as when dispensed, but if a small quantity is slightly warmed over the bunsen flame a dirty greyish mixture consisting of ferric phosphate and colouring matter is precipitated. This partly redissolves, giving a mauve mixture after several days. The colour of the ferri et ammon. citrat. is not discharged by the syr. calc. lactophosph. The present-day Parrish's syrup should be made by the B.P.C. formula, which is too acid, but the new B.P. proposes to reduce the acid content, which will then make an improved mixture with the above constituents. We would suggest a perusal of the B.P. Conference paper by A. J. Jones and Norman Glass, given at Cardiff this year, which gives some problems associated with fer. et ammon. citrat. (C. & D., July 26, 1930, p. 132).]

## Legal Queries

S. J. (31/12).—An asthma powder which is intended to be burnt and the fumes inhaled is outside the charge of duty, since the powder itself is not applied as a medicine. Consequently, the article is not liable to medicine-stamp duty.

M. B. (10/1).—The use of the title "Iodised Throat Tablets" does not involve liability to medicine-stamp duty provided no statements are made either on the label itself or in any advertising matter which would render the article dutiable. Although the title "Formamint" is now public property, since formamint tablets were originally made under a patent, they must be stamped if sold under this name.

H. D. (8/12).—When a business transfer agent, acting for the vendor of a business, receives the deposit from the purchaser, does he immediately hand over the amount to the purchaser after deducting his commission? When the balance of the purchase money is paid upon completion of the purchase does the agent attend to receive the money? What is the usual commission charged by an agent acting for the vendor? Who pays the stamp duty on the transfer? [If the agent is acting as stakeholder he keeps the deposit until the purchase is completed, otherwise he hands it over to the vendor, less his commission. If the agent is acting for the vendor in connection with the transfer, it would be usual for him to attend the completion, with or without the vendor, and receive the balance of the price. The usual commission is 2½ per cent. on the purchase money; but, in some cases less, and in others as much as 5 per cent. is charged by an agent. The purchaser pays the stamp duty on the transfer.]

## Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for, and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

F. H. H. (17/8).—CATARRH SNUFF.—This is a faintly yellowish powder composed according to analysis of sodium carbonate or bicarbonate, powdered soap and a trace of morphine. The sample weighed only about 3 grains, and hence a detailed analysis was not practicable. Its yielding 40 per cent. of ash is in conformity with its being composed of sodium bicarbonate 60 per cent. and powdered soap 40 per cent.

H. E. W. (8/18).—ELECTROLYTES FOR EDISON CELLS.—The alkaline electrolytes for Edison cells are distinguished as "First Fill," "Refill" and "Renewal." The first is a 21 per cent. solution of potassium hydroxide in water with 50 gm. of lithium hydroxide to a litre of solution. The second is a similar solution with x gm. of lithium (x=the amount of lithia approximately equal to the quantity found after formation in the original electrolyte). The last is a 25 per cent. solution of potassium hydroxide with 15 gm. of lithium hydroxide in a litre of solution. The "First Fill" is that used at the factory; the second electrolyte is used in export batteries which are shipped "dead" and dry; the "Renewal" is used when the previous solution has reached the low limit of specific gravity. The "Refill" electrolyte is used for loss caused by spilling. Before the electrolytes are placed in the cells the specific gravities should be as follows:—

Electrolyte	K sol. at 60° F.	Na sol. at 60° F.
First fill .. ..	1.228 to 1.230	1.195 to 1.20
Refill .. ..	1.210 to 1.215	1.183 to 1.186
Renewal .. ..	1.248 to 1.250	1.188 to 1.195

When the electrolyte has decreased in the course of service to a specific gravity of 1.16 (sodium 1.13) it should be renewed.

G. G. H. (10/18).—ANT EXTERMINATOR.—A syrup for the destruction of ants can be made as follows:—

Granulated sugar ... 15 lb.  
Water ... 7 pints  
Tartaric acid (crystals) ... 4 oz.

Boil for half an hour and allow to cool. Dissolve ¾ oz. sodium arsenite in one pint of water and allow to cool. Mix the two solutions and add 1½ lb. of honey. An alternative method would be to mix some B.P. solution of arsenic with treacle thinned with a little water.

## Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," January 15, 1881

### Bankruptcy Statistics

The total number of failures among wholesale, mercantile, and manufacturing firms amounted in 1880 to 1,478, while in 1879 the figure reached was 2,546. Among the retail trades a reduction from 14,091 in 1879 to 11,669 in 1880 was attained. Almost every branch of trade shares in this improvement. Of wholesale druggists thirty failed in 1879 and eighteen in 1880; of retail chemists and druggists ninety-six failed in 1879 and ninety-five in 1880. The latter are among the few instances where marked improvement is not manifest. Grocers reduced their failures from 1,470 to 1,366; surgeons, physicians, and dentists, from ninety-two to seventy; ironmongers, from 264 to 208; drapers, from 713 to 449; aerated-water dealers, from 47 to 38; hair-dressers and perfumers, from 39 to 23; and even farmers, from 1,431 to 1,223.





[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

**Taxidermy.**—The process of preserving the integument, together with the scales, feathers or fur, of animals. The origin of the art is involved in some obscurity, although the preparation of skins for practical purposes dates from very early times. The old-fashioned method of "stuffing" has been discarded for the more modern process of "mounting" or "modelling." Tools are required for the processes, and include scalpels, forceps, scissors, pliers, saws, brain-scoops, scrapers and needles. Preservatives, such as arsenical soap, alum and common salt, are used. Different processes are used for mammals, birds and reptiles. In mounting, a model is built up to represent as nearly as possible the body of the animal. The skin is then stretched over the model and sewn on.

**Tea.**—The tea shrub is *Camellia Thea*, Link, a native of Upper Assam, Cachar and China, and cultivated in other parts of the world. The first mention of tea is in a Chinese annal dated A.D. 793. Europeans do not appear to have acquired any knowledge of tea until the latter half of the sixteenth century. Russia first obtained tea in 1638, through the envoy to the Mongol Emperor, who received several packets overland as a tribute to the Czar. This soon found favour with the Court of Moscow and became a national beverage. It was also conveyed to Europe by the Dutch East India Company, and was probably introduced into England through the Portuguese before the year 1657. The English East India Company took steps to secure regular supplies, as in 1677 tea was an expensive luxury, being sold in London for £5 to £10 a pound. During the eighteenth century tea was imported from China in increasing quantities under the control of the East India Company. For the 100 years 1710-1810 the aggregate sales amounted to 750,470,016 lb., the value of which was close on £130,000,000. Difficulties having arisen with China, the British Government became interested in an effort to produce tea in India. Lord William Bentinck, encouraged by the experiments of Bruce and Scott in Assam, took up the matter of local cultivation. The first Assam tea was sent to England in 1838. In 1852 the tea industry appeared so promising that in a few years the whole of the upper portion of the Province of Assam was converted into tea plantations, and followed soon afterwards by the opening up of estates in Chittagong, Chota Nagpur and the Duars. Tea now occupies half a million acres of land in Assam, and the industry gives lucrative employment to 600,000 persons. The first exports in 1838 were 488 lb.; in 1904 they stood at 200 million, valued at £6,000,000. The production of tea in the whole of India in 1924 was 375, in 1925 364, and in 1926 392 million pounds. Assam contributed 62 per cent., North India (excluding Assam) 25 per cent., and South India 13 per cent. More than 84 per cent. is shipped to the United Kingdom. India and Ceylon are therefore giving to England a regular supply of a much purer and an infinitely cheaper article than it formerly received from China.

**MANUFACTURE.**—When the leaf is plucked from the bushes it is immediately spread as thinly as possible in a cool and shady house on trays of bamboo to "wither." At the temperature of 80° F., this takes about twenty hours. The process is important, as the ferment (enzyme) which afterwards causes the change in the leaf, termed "fermentation," nearly doubles in quantity; the soluble matter in the leaf is increased as well as the tannin to which the pungency is due.

**ROLLING.**—When the leaf becomes flaccid it is rolled by means of machines. By rolling, the juice remains in the cells and comes in contact with the air, and the leaf

changes from a green to a brown colour and takes on an altered aroma. This is allowed to go on for from two to six hours, according to conditions, until it becomes coppery-brown in colour and has lost its leafy smell.

**FIRING.**—Fermentation finished, the leaf must be dried, or fired, as quickly as possible in machines which make use of a current of hot air entering at a temperature of 220° to 240° F.

**GRADING.**—After drying, the tea is graded. The unopened tip (bud) and the first open leaf are generally supposed to constitute the Orange Pekoe, the next in descent is Pekoe, and the lowest the Souchong. The principal market names at present are:—

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Broken Orange Pekoe | 5. Broken Pekoe Souchong |
| 2. Orange Pekoe        | 6. Pekoe Souchong        |
| 3. Broken Pekoe        | 7. Broken tea            |
| 4. Pekoe               | 8. Souchong              |

In addition to these there are smaller grades, called "fannings" and "dust."

**CHEMISTRY.**—An essential oil is present in all finished teas as a product of fermentation, but in very small amount. Caffeine or theine is the alkaloid to which the stimulating power of the leaf seems to be due. The total quantity varies from three to five per cent., but the relative quantities of caffeine bear no relation to the market value. Tea refuse is the only commercial source of caffeine. Tannin is the constituent which gives tea its pungency and imparts colour to the infusion. Tannin occurring in the fresh leaf to the extent of 15.1 to 16.9 per cent. is reduced to 12.9 to 13.7 per cent. in the finished black tea. It is soluble in alcohol and acetone, but insoluble in chloroform and benzene, and slightly soluble in ether. It is precipitated by copper sulphate and lead acetate. Ferric chloride gives a deep blue precipitate. It is astringent but not bitter. Gallic acid, quercitrin and boheic acid are also present in the leaf.

**GREEN TEA.**—Black tea being the more marketable article, green tea has almost ceased to be manufactured. In manufacturing green tea the aim is to prepare the leaf without any alteration taking place. The leaf is heated immediately it is received from the pluckers, without any withering. When small quantities are dealt with this result is obtained by panning. The pan is a cast-iron basin, heated from below. The leaf is thrown into it and kept tossed about by hand, then rolled and panned again alternately until it is dried off as in black tea.

**Tea, Paraguay.**—See Maté.

**Tea-Seed Oil.**—Tea-seed oil is obtained from the seeds of the tea plant *Camellia theifera*. It is expressed on a considerable scale in China. It is used locally as an edible oil, but as it contains saponin, this should be removed first. Extracted oil is quite free from saponin. Chinese tea seeds yield 30-35 per cent. of oil, and Assam seeds 43-45 per cent. It is a straw-coloured oil, very closely resembling olive oil in all its characters (except, perhaps, those of its unsaponifiable matter). The oil from the seeds of *Camellia oleifera* is very similar to true tea-seed oil, and is cultivated for its oil. Tea-seed oil has the following characters:—Specific gravity, 0.910 to 0.927; saponification value, 188-195; iodine value, 88-91; Heknev value, 90-91. Tea-seed oil is used largely as an adulterant of olive oil, and in spite of numerous suggested tests for it, it has always defied detection, as the two oils are so similar in characters. Bolton & Williams have recently published a test, which depends on a difference between the unsaponifiable matter of the two oils. This test, however, requires further experience before it can be accepted as absolutely reliable. This test depends on the fact that the iodine value of the unsaponifiable matter of tea-seed oil lies between 117 and 124, whereas that of olive oil lies between 197 and 206, and is the only vegetable or animal oil which gives a value over 124. It is, however, of the highest importance that the details for the preparation of the unsaponifiable matter should be minutely observed, or erratic results may be obtained. They find that the following method, if exactly followed, will give accurate results:—The unsaponifiable matter in the oil to be tested is prepared by saponification of 2 to 2.5 gms. of the oil by boiling under a reflux condenser with 25 c.c. N/2 alcoholic potash. The solution is titrated with



## The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

$N/2.HCl$ , using phenolphthalein. 5 c.c.  $N/2NaOH$  are added and extracted three times with 30 to 40 c.c. petroleum spirit. The combined extracts are washed with 20 c.c.  $N/20NaOH$ , and then with 20 c.c. water. They are filtered into a weighed flask, the petroleum spirit evaporated off, dried, and weighed. 0.01 to 0.04 gm. unsaponifiable matter, free from soap and fatty acids, should be obtained. The iodine value is then determined with pyridine sulphate bromide reagent  $N/10$ , made as follows:—(i) 8 gm. bromine are mixed with 20 c.c. glacial acetic acid, (ii) 10 gm. conc. sulphuric acid are slowly added during cooling to a mixture of 8 gm. pyridine and 20 c.c. glacial acetic acid. (i) and (ii) are mixed and cooled, and then diluted to 1 litre with glacial acetic acid. The unsaponifiable matter is dissolved in 5 c.c. chloroform, and sufficient of the reagent added to leave an excess of unabsorbed halogen about equal to the amount absorbed (generally about 10 c.c. reagent is sufficient). The mixture is stood in the dark for 5 minutes, and then 5 c.c. of 10-per-cent. potassium iodide solution added, together with 40 c.c. water. The iodine liberated is titrated with  $N/20$  sodium thiosulphate solution. A blank experiment is also carried out with the reagents. The halogen absorbed is calculated in terms of iodine as a percentage of the unsaponifiable matter in the same manner as for the Wijs iodine value. The iodine value of the unsaponifiable matter of olive oil falls between 197 to 206, while that of tea-seed oil is in a group of vegetable oils and fats, of which the iodine value of the unsaponifiable matter lies between 117 and 124. All other natural oils and fats fall into two groups, one with iodine value of the unsaponifiable matter between 64 and 70, the other with it between 90 and 96. Thus the high value obtained for olive oil, and the great difference between that and the value for tea-seed oil, makes the method very useful for the detection of the presence of tea-seed oil. It is claimed that, in view of the fact that the proportions of unsaponifiable matter in the two oils is approximately the same, an adulteration with as little as 10 per cent. of tea-seed oil can be detected by this means.

**Teaspoonful.**—In prescriptions a popular equivalent for one fluid drachm. Teaspoons have never been of constant measure. M. J. Ellwood estimated in 1869 (*C. & D.*, 1869, 20) the fluid capacity of twenty-five teaspoons, and found it to range from 60 minims to 150 minims; and in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, 1911, I, 427, attention was called to the fact that the domestic teaspoons of the day seldom held less than 100 minims.

**Teats** are made on moulds by dipping in a rubber solution. Manufacture takes a considerable time, as following each dip the teat must dry before being dipped again. After this part of the process is finished and the unvulcanised rubber is dry, the rubber on the lower section of the mould is rolled up to make the base, or banded if that type is desired. The teats are then vulcanised and stripped off the moulds. There is an enormous variety of shapes, weights and sizes of teats on the market, and most of them are available in amber and black rubber. In general, apertures are of three sizes for fluids of various consistencies, No. 1 being the smallest. They are also available with one, three or five leech bites or blind. In addition to the ordinary models, special ones are made for hare-lip and cleft palate in babies, and there is a wide range available for veterinary purposes.

**Technical Schools.**—In the widest sense of the term, schools for training in sciences and arts related to any trade or profession. Several of these schools have been founded by the munificence of private benefactors; in the majority of cases they have extended their scope with the aid of grants from the rates, and some have become recognised schools of their respective universities. One of the earliest movements in the direction of establishing such centres was the formation, in 1830, of the City and Guilds of London Institute. The Technical Instruction Act, 1889, which empowered local and county authorities to levy a rate for the purposes of giving technical instruc-

tion, gave the following definition:—"The expression 'technical instruction' shall mean instruction in the principles of science and art applicable to industries, and in the application of special branches of science and art to specific industries or employments." This definition was gradually modified by the course of events. The Education Act of 1902 brought about a co-ordination between technical and secondary education. In Scotland, where a Technical Schools Act came into force in 1887, organisation has proceeded on somewhat different lines. The evening school system of London was reorganised in 1913, and this lead has been followed by other large centres. A few technical schools, e.g., the London School of Printing, specialise in one subject or group of subjects. There are now in England and Wales more than 4,000 schools providing technical instruction, and the public expenditure in assisting them amounts to over £3,000,000 per annum.

**Teel Oil.**—See Sesame Oil.

**Teething Powders, Sale.**—In 1903 *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* was officially informed (*C. & D.*, 1903, II, 893) that the title "teething powders" constitutes a dutiable description of any medicine to which it is applied. Such powders must therefore be sold by licensed vendors of dutiable medicines, under the conditions mentioned in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" (pp. 936, 994).

**Telegraphic Codes** are used by commercial houses principally as a measure of economy; secrecy is usually of secondary importance. Some firms, however, employ private codes. The code book (various forms are published) is usually a modified dictionary by means of which words, phrases or sentences can be replaced by code groups. To encode a message, reference is made to the code book, the desired words, phrases or sentences selected and replaced by the appropriate groups. Possibility of error in transmission by the accidental transposition of letters has been practically eliminated in modern codes.

**Telegraphic Transfer.**—Branch businesses or agencies often find it necessary to cable to their head office for immediate funds. The head office then instructs its banker to cable the branch businesses' banker to credit them with the amount required. These operations are telegraphed and are known under this head. The cost, especially where branches are situated abroad, is higher than buying a bill of exchange.

**Tellicherry Bark,** Conessi bark or Kurchi bark is obtained from *Holarhena antidysenterica*, Wall., a tree growing in the dryer forests of India, belonging to the order Apocynaceæ. The bark is an important article in Hindu medicine. It is described in the *Nigantas* and by *Susruta*, and has numerous Sanskrit names meaning "Cow tree," "Indra's tree," and "Indra's food." The stem bark is thick, grey coloured and smooth, the root bark is rusty coloured and spongy, in twisted pieces, and very bitter to the taste. The bark was formerly used in Europe for diarrhoea and dysentery, but has fallen into disrepute from the comparatively inert bark of *Wrightia tinctoria*, Br., having been confounded with it. The seeds are called *Indrayava* or *Indrajau*, and in Persia, *Zaban-i-gung-isk-i-talk* (bitter sparrows' tongues). They are considered astringent, febrifuge and antelmintic. *Stenhouse* in 1864 obtained from the seeds a fixed oil and an alkaloid, *wrightine*, the same substance described by *Haines* under the name of *conessine*. This alkaloid has the formula  $C^{23}H^{16}N^2$ , and occurs in delicate white crystals melting at  $121^\circ C$ . (*Giemsa and Halberkann*, 1913). The same alkaloid occurs in *H. Africana*, A.D.C., used in tropical Africa for dysentery. Some years ago the bark of *H. congolensis*, Stapf., was discovered in Africa to have anæsthetic properties. *Pymon* (1919) separated from the bark *conessine* and a new alkaloid *holarhénine*,  $C^{21}H^{18}ON^2$ . *J. H. Burn* found that *conessine* and *holarhénine* have very similar physiological properties; while the plant is a local anæsthetic it has no practical value since it produces local necrosis.



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of the highest quality

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*Samples and Quotations on request*

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## Fine Chemicals Opium Derivatives

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MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD, WHITE ZINC, PAINT, OILS, COLOURS, VARNISHES, &c.

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All lines, bulk and packed, at keen rates.  
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Speddo—a product of the United Alkali Co. Ltd.—appeals to the housewife as a cleansing product which, although cheap, is efficient and makes a formerly disagreeable task easy to perform.

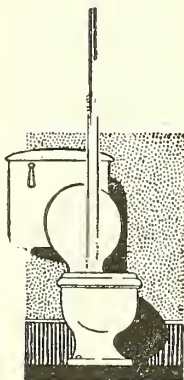
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**WRITE for**  
samples, prices  
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Provide service for full distribution throughout each state of Medicinal, Toilet or other Proprietary Preparations. Branches employ expert salesmen in each Capital City.

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**B.P. PRECIPITATED  
SULPHUR**

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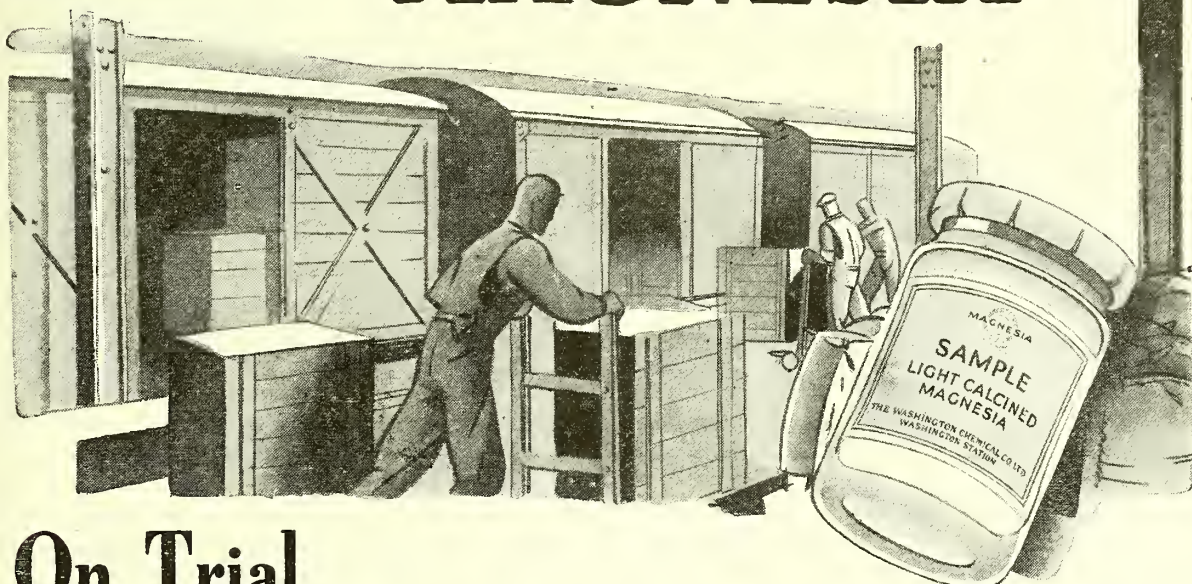
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or in Truckloads...**

**Y**OU cannot fail to be satisfied with Pattinsons Magnesia on trial. What is more important, however, is that you may be absolutely certain of the bulk delivery being identical in quality with the sample.

This is made possible by the 89 years' experience of the Washington Chemical Company, the original manufacturers of Pattinsons Magnesia.

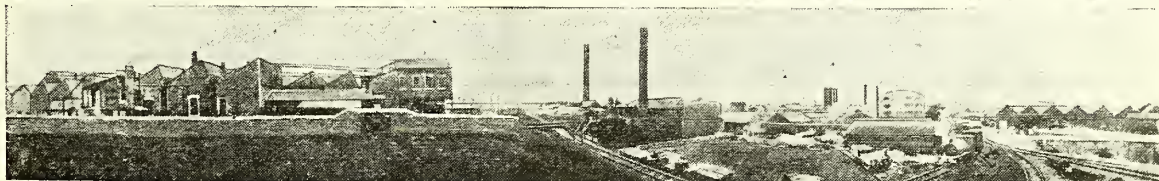


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*Write for sample to the sole manufacturers.*

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*The home of the original PATTINSON PROCESS  
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A Polyvalent  
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Most cases will be aborted if treated early enough. 2 c.c. of Edwenil given at intervals of 12 hours, for two or three days, will suffice.

It will be very noticeable that post-influenzal debility is absent.

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A PROFITABLE LINE TO SELL. AN EASY LINE TO HANDLE. A GOOD LINE TO WIN NEW CUSTOM

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Large buyers of Full Cream, Half Cream, Separated, Milk Sugar, Whey Powder, Soluble Milk Casein, are invited to apply for samples and quotations, stating probable requirements. Eight Creameries in Dorset, Somerset and Wilts.

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**FOR THROAT AND CHEST****ZUBES****Vigorous Press Advertising  
Excellent Assured Profits****F. W. HAMPSHIRE & CO. (1927), LIMITED, DERBY****ERGOPIOL**  
(Smith)Protective Mark  
Patented in U.S. and  
Foreign Countries

Ergoapiol (Smith) is identified by the letters "M. H. S." raised in the gelatin on the inside of each capsule—thus



Capsule cut in half thru the seam, showing initials.



Capsule intact, showing no mark objectionable to the physician.

[ Ergoapiol (Smith) is to be had only in packages of twenty capsules each—never supplied in bulk or other form. ]

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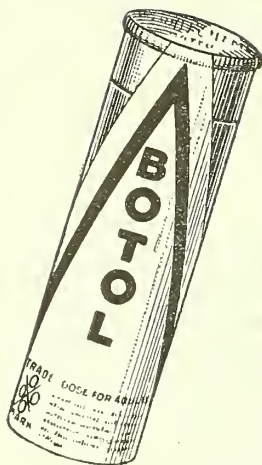
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REG. TRADE MARK.

**A LARYNGEAL NARCOTIC**

Prepared by a new process which  
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to be combined with **CODEINE**

IN TUBES OF TWENTY TABLETS

**2/9** per tube

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**CONTINENTAL LABORATORIES LTD**  
30, Marsham Street, LONDON, S.W. 1

"Taxolabs, Sawest, London"

Victoria 2041

**INCREASE YOUR SALES**

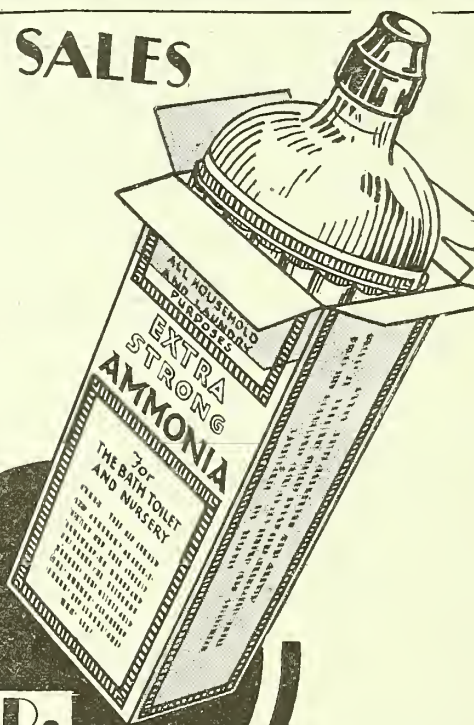
by stocking this excellent line which brings profit without effort. Owing to our up-to-date equipment we are able to supply this exceptionally good value at a price sufficiently low to appeal to the most thrifty purchaser. Packed in pint and half-pint bottles with rubber corks and air-tight caps, and with your own name and address on the label. An attractive showcard is included with every order.

**PRICES**

20 oz. size: 8/6, 8/3, 8/-  
for 3, 6 and 12 dozen

10 oz. size: 5/6, 5/3, 5/-  
for 3, 6 and 12 dozen

Allowances made on empty bottles and all carriage paid both on goods and empties.

**THORNTON & ROSS, LTD.**

*Manufacturing Chemists,*  
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# THE BEST SELLING WINTER REMEDY

# VENO'S *Lightning* COUGH CURE

**BIG PRESS CAMPAIGN CONTINUOUS  
TO MAY 1931**

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**SEE THAT YOUR STOCKS ARE ALWAYS  
BIG ENOUGH TO MEET EVERY DEMAND**

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Many  
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are now prescribing  
**Guaiasote**



This preparation has the following properties:

Stomach and Intestinal Antiseptic,  
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of Head Colds, Coughs and Winter  
Colds. For Deep Seated Coughs.  
For Fermentative Dyspepsia.

It is composed of Guaiacol, Creosote,  
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Guaiasote is supplied in 16 oz. and  
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**Rexall Chemists**

Enquiries to:—  
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**IT PAYS TO  
STOCK & SELL**

**Vapo-Cresolene**

The great vaporised antiseptic that for  
close on 50 years has been an unfailing  
remedy for bronchial trouble, such as—

**COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA,  
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ETC.**

**Bold Advertisements**  
are now running in all the important papers  
and bringing customers to your counter.  
This big selling winter-line yields the  
pharmacist a good profit, and satisfied  
customers mean repeat sales.

For all particulars, trade terms, etc., write:

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When the public demand goods bearing a specified name the wide-awake  
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**IGLODINE** has become a household word, and the public, through  
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PREPARATIONS**. Are you the retailer who is preparing to meet  
the demand?

**·Iglodine·**

The Safe and Sure Antiseptic

Write to-day for full particulars to:  
**THE IGLODINE CO., LTD. - Newcastle-on-Tyne.**



**Wholesale  
Prices**

1/3 Size  
11/6 per dozen net  
3/- Size  
27/6 per dozen net

Carriage Paid Gross Quantities  
or equivalent.

Manufactured only by

**J. F. WHITE & CO., Chemists**  
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**EMULSION  
OF STANDARDISED  
COD LIVER OIL  
33%**  
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.  
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LOZENGES**  
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**Winter  
Lines  
Worth Handling**

**STANDARDISED  
COD LIVER OIL**  
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.  
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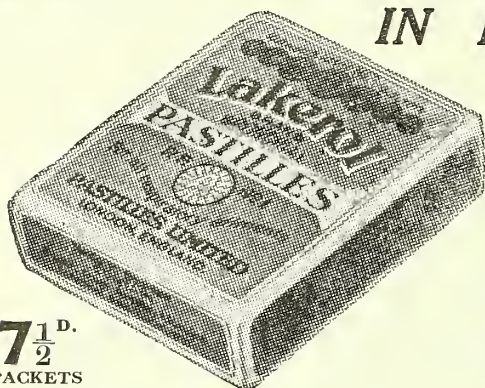
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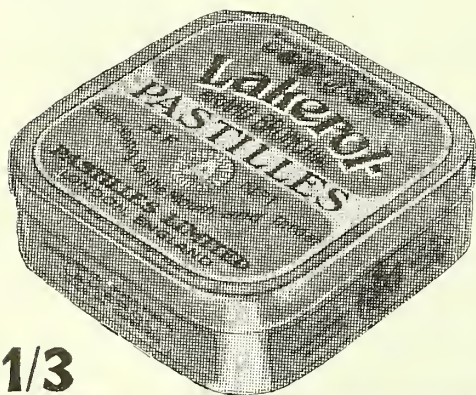
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**IN BUSINESS FOR PROFIT?**

**7½<sup>D.</sup>**  
PACKETS



**1/3**  
TINS

**HERE IT IS**—the sales of Lakerol Bronchial Pastilles are continually on the up-grade. Stockists are sure of a steadily increasing turnover at a very liberal margin of profit. Study the trade terms below and see how you can make 75% on your outlay.

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Window Display Parcel No. 1 contains 3 dozen tins and a bonus of 6 tins. Invoiced at £1-10-0—Sells at £2-12-6.

**7½<sup>d.</sup> Pkts.**

Window Display Parcel No. 1 contains 4 dozen packets and a bonus of 8 packets. Invoiced at £1 — Sells at £1-15-0.

*Profit on each equal to 75% on cost.*

Attractive Display Material and a liberal supply of sample packets accompany each parcel.

PASTILLES LIMITED,  
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**LAKEROL**  
BRAND  
**BRONCHIAL PASTILLES**



**'Petrolagar'**  
(Regd Trade Mark)

Specialists and General practitioners have pronounced 'Petrolagar' Brand Paraffin Emulsion to be an outstanding pharmaceutical achievement and their continual prescribing means increased sales and more profit for the chemist. 'Petrolagar' gives results—results mean satisfied customers.

*Order supplies from your wholesaler to meet the rapidly increasing demand.*

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Phone: CLISSOLD 7572.

You'll be  
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**CHILBLAIN**  
Remedy

STANIFORM OINTMENT,  
DUSTING POWDER & LOTION.  
From usual Wholesalers on P.A.T.A. terms.

STANIFORM Ltd., Carnwath Rd., London, S.W.6.

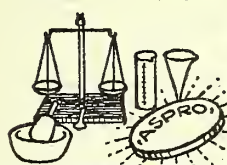
**RECOMMEND**



BRAND  
**LOTION**

*As Used by Doctors and Nurses Everywhere.*





# The 'Aspro' Review



17% Extra Profits.

"British to the Core"

New Series Display Features.

## Ads. That Will Still Further Push 'Aspro'

### Sales Ahead This Winter

WE illustrate in reduced form some of the advertisements that will be appearing in the leading newspapers throughout the British Isles during the coming months. They will help sales to forge still further ahead and an increased share will come to your counters if you will give 'ASPRO' display features prominence in your windows, and on your counters.

### How To Link Up With The Largest Publicity Campaign Of Its Kind In The World

ASPRO Limited spend thousands of pounds annually in the form of window stickers—displays—giant cartons—paper bags, etc., and the Chemist who measures the value of displaying these features is obtaining the maximum pulling power of a newspaper advertising campaign that is the largest of its kind in the world.

It is for this reason that we urge Chemists to complete the link in the chain of distribution by placing the window sticker on their windows and by keeping continual display features in their windows.

Such action can only result in an increased sale of 'ASPRO' and enable the buying of 'ASPRO' on bonus terms which means an additional profit of over 3s. in the £. We welcome suggestions, and requests for any display features will receive immediate attention.

*'Aspro' consists of the purest Acetyl-Salicylic Acid that has ever been known to Medical Science and its claims are based on its superiority.*

Made by ASPRO LTD., Slough, England.

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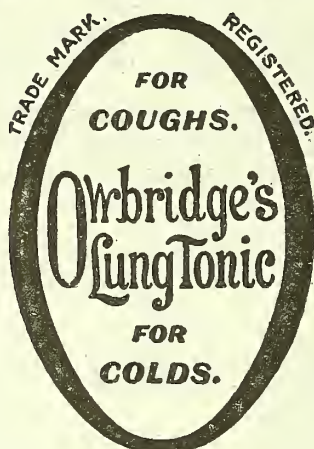
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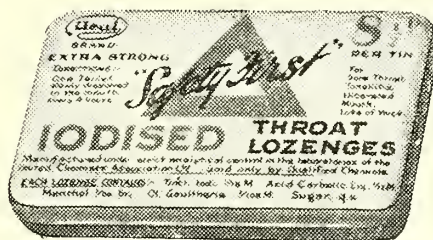
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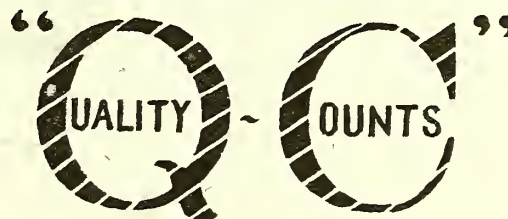
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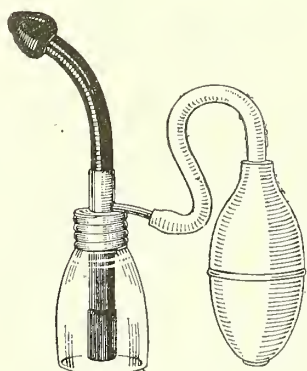
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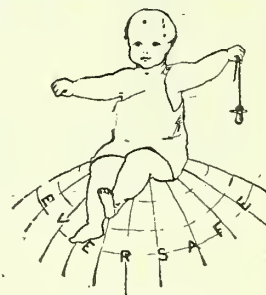
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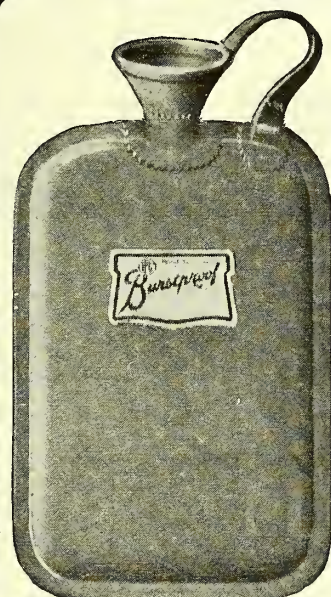
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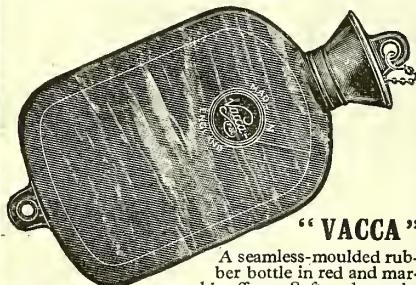
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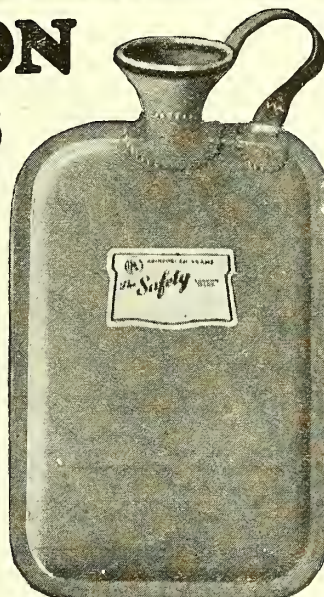
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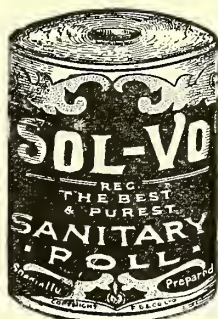
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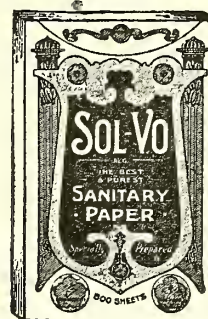


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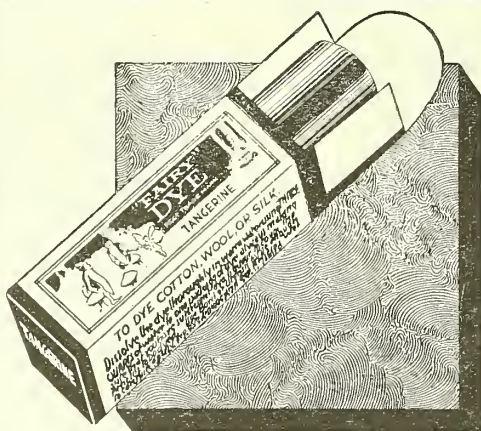
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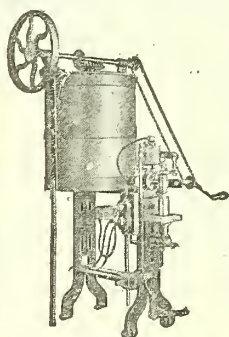
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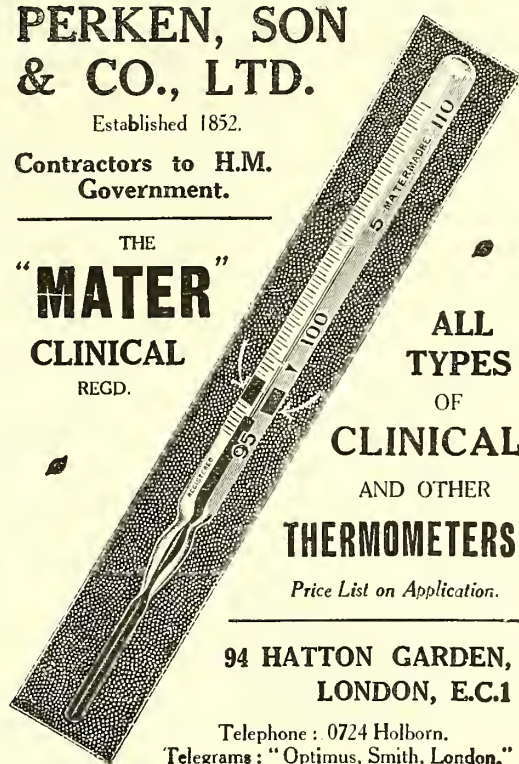
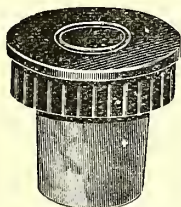
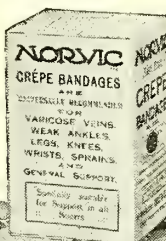
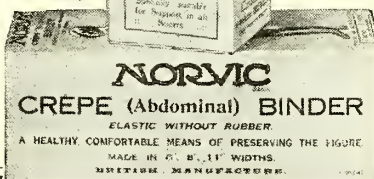


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# THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

28 ESSEX ST.  
LONDON, W.C.2

JANUARY 24, 1931

*This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.*

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6.—METROLAND.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns last year £1,470, with scope for increase; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; rent £135; one room sub-let at £52; held on lease; stock and fixtures worth about £900; price to be arranged.

7.—SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Good middle-class Cash Retail Business; returns under management about £2,000; established many years; rent £150, which includes living accommodation; long lease, price £600, plus stock and fixtures at valuation.

8.—DEVON.—Good-class Family, Retail and Dispensing Business; turnover last year £1,750, increasing; this year should be £2,000; shop situate at best residential end of city; stock worth £350; rent £65; held on lease; price £900.

9.—SUSSEX.—General Retail and Dispensing Business; returns about £1,500 per annum, with scope for increase in hands of qualified man; stock worth £750; rent £104, inclusive of rates; new lease; price £1,000.

10.—SOUTHERN CITY.—Good-class Family, Retail and Dispensing Business for Disposal; returns first year, under management, £1,325, with gross profit £450; rent £60; 13 years' lease; price £450, or valuation of stock and fixtures, plus £100 for goodwill.

11.—LANCASHIRE.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns, under management, £2,500 per annum at good prices; good living accommodation; vendors wish to sell the freehold, and a substantial mortgage can be arranged; price of business, £1,550; stock will be reduced if so desired.

12.—SOUTH COAST.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with Optical connection and N.H.I. Dispensing; returns last year £3,187; gross profit £1,440; double-fronted shop, well fitted and amply stocked; accommodation comprises six rooms and bathroom; long garden; rent £200 per annum, or property may be purchased for £4,000; price required for business about £3,100, or valuation terms entertained.

13.—EASTERN COUNTY (Important Town).—Old-established Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency and N.H.I.; returns, present rate, about £2,500 per annum, under management; scope for increase under personal supervision; stock and fittings about £1,000; living accommodation; new lease will be granted; price to be arranged; valuation terms entertained.

14.—CHESHIRE.—For immediate Disposal, light Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns last year £942, with scope for increase; good profits; comfortable living accommodation; price, to include property, £800, or near offer.

## Chemists' Transfers, Valuations for Sale, Stocktaking & Probate

SPECIAL TERMS FOR INCOME TAX VALUATIONS



# ERNEST J. GEORGE

Chemist's Valuer and Transfer Agent

**TUDOR HOUSE, WALSALL**

'Phone: Wal 3774.

Tel.: Earnest, Walsall.

## STOCKTAKING AND PRICING EARLY BOOKINGS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED

*N.B.—An Expert Pricing Staff is available, together with up-to-date mechanical devices, and, if desired, Chemists' own Stock Sheets or Cards can be priced and summarised separately. Particulars of charges, etc., supplied without obligation.*

Correspondence is invited from prospective purchasers relative to the following businesses for disposal, initial particulars of which are as follows:

(1) **CENTRAL SCOTLAND.**—Turnover approximately £1,200 per annum; net profits, £300; valuation stock and fixtures for quick sale (approximately £400); neglected, but well capable of development; lock-up shop centrally situated.

(2) **LONDON, S.E.**—Turnover, £1,500; net profits, £450; rent, £60; good living accommodation; N.H.I. and private dispensing.

(3) **SOUTH COAST.**—Turnover, £2,200; net profits, £450; living accommodation; personal reasons for wishing to dispose; purchase price approximately £1,450, or near offer.

(4) **POPULAR SOUTHERN SEASIDE RESORT.**—Well-situated; average turnover, £1,450 per annum; inclusive rental, £104 per annum; purchase price, £1,000, including stock, £700; exceptional opportunity.

(5) **CHESHIRE.**—Business with exceptional scope for development; unopposed and situated between two medical practitioners; returns under unqualified management, £600 per annum; good living accommodation; purchase price, £850 (including property £500).

(6) **SOUTH STAFFS.**—Small business with splendid possibilities; situated in close proximity to four medical practitioners; financial soundness proved by accountant's figures; low purchase price for quick sale; exceptional opportunity.

(7) **BERKSHIRE TOWN.**—Turnover approximately £2,000; net profits, £400; rent, £71; living accommodation; excellent opportunities.

(8) **NORFOLK.**—Good class family business showing certified returns upwards of £2,000 per annum; net profits approximately £450; good living accommodation; rent, £100 on long lease; purchase price, £1,750, including stock and fixtures; owner retiring.

(9) **YORKSHIRE—WEST RIDING.**—Prominently situated business with an approximate annual turnover of £5,500; capable of further development; £1,000 required for goodwill; stock and fixtures at valuation.

(10) **CONTINENT—ENGLISH PHARMACY.**—Exceptional opportunity to acquire thoroughly sound business owing to retirement; annual turnover approximately £6,000; full particulars to genuinely interested parties on receipt of Bankers' or other satisfactory references.

(11) **BRADFORD.**—Prominently situated pharmacy showing returns of approximately £50 weekly; capable of considerable extension; low purchase price for quick sale.

(12) **SHROPSHIRE.**—Old-established business in healthy locality; present returns exceed £30 weekly; high percentage net profits; good living accommodation; reasonable purchase price for quick sale.

(13) **LONDON, W.C.**—Turnover approximately £2,100; net profits, £550; good living accommodation; excellent opportunities for increase.

(14) **BIRMINGHAM—HANDSWORTH DISTRICT.**—Prominently situated pharmacy in busy thoroughfare; good living accommodation; rental, £100; price £750; owner retiring.

(15) **HUDDERSFIELD.**—Turnover, £1,800; low rental; price for quick sale £800; exceptional opportunity.

(16) **LANCASHIRE TOWN (NORTH—WEST).**—Turnover approximately £1,100; gross profits £500; good N.H.I. dispensing; living accommodation; residential district; accountant's figures available; exceptional opportunities for increase and development.

(17) **YORKSHIRE—CHARMING SEASIDE RESORT.**—Drug Store; established 18 years; average turnover, £1,150; living accommodation available; inclusive rental (without living accommodation), £31; no opposition; purchase price, £700; owner retiring.

(18) **LINCOLNSHIRE.**—Average turnover, £2,800; net profits, £600; good living accommodation; low purchase price for quick sale, which is desired owing to health reasons.

(19) **GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—Returns approximately £30 weekly; good living accommodation; low rental on long lease; reasonable purchase price for early disposal.

(20) **COVENTRY.**—Good class family business; turnover exceeding £2,000, with excellent prospects of development; good living accommodation.

(21) **LONDON, N.W.**—Old-established; approximate turnover, £1,350, with excellent scope for increase; moderate rental on lease; good living accommodation; N.H.I.; main road position; disposal on valuation basis, plus agreed sum for goodwill.

(22) **EAST COAST.**—Small pharmacy undeveloped; excellent opportunities under personal proprietorship; price for quick sale, £375.

(23) **LIVERPOOL.**—Good-class business doing about £45 weekly; rental, £100 on long lease; good living accommodation.

(24) **BOURNEMOUTH.**—Three pharmacies for disposal separately; good returns and profits; particulars to bona fide purchasers on application.

(25) **SOUTH WALES.**—Two high-class businesses for disposal separately; turnovers in each case exceed £2,000 per annum; good living accommodation; details to bona fide purchasers on application.

London Representative: Mr. S. F. CLARK,

14 MARKSEURY AVENUE, RICHMOND, SURREY. Tel.: Richmond 2210

# BERDOE & FISH

CHEMISTS' VALUERS AND TRANSFER AGENTS,

41 Argyle Square, KING'S CROSS, W.C.1

(One minute from St. Pancras and King's Cross Stations).

1.—**SOUTH COAST.**—Good-class Business in fine main road position; returns £1,500, increasing; smart lock-up shop, well stocked; price £850 or valuation terms.

2.—**YORKS (Market Town).**—Good-class Retail, with Kodak Agency, in prominent corner position; returns over £1,400, under manager; plenty of scope; price £900, or valuation terms arranged.

3.—**LIVERPOOL.**—Good middle-class Business; entirely under manager; returns £2,500, with scope; modern pharmacy and house, in centre of new residential district; price, including freehold, £3,600.

4.—**MIDDLESEX (Ten Miles Out).**—For immediate Sale, through illness, a sound, profitable Cash Business, in good main road position; present returns £25 weekly, under manager; plus N.H.I., has done £35 to £40 and can again; modern pharmacy, with good house and garden; price £1,000; worth attention.

5.—**Co. DURHAM.**—Good-class Retail and Dispensing, with Kodak Agency; returns £980; low rent; house attached; well-fitted shop; good stock; no immediate opposition; price £600; owner coming South.

6.—**SURREY (12 Miles Out).**—Light Cash Retail and Dispensing, with Kodak Agency; returns £1,450; good profits; rent £65; sub-let £32 by house; long lease; owner leaving the retail; price £900.

7.—**LONDON, S.E.**—Middle-class Light Suburban Business, returning £1,750; books properly kept; attractive modern pharmacy; main road position; good stock; price £950; personally recommended.

8.—**LONDON, S.W. (Nine Miles Out).**—Cash Drug and Photographic Stores; returns about £20 weekly; corner shop with house attached; neatly fitted; lease granted; price £400.

## Stocktaking Valuations.

May we quote you a price for doing this important work? Stocktaking, to be of real use, should be done thoroughly, and with our experienced and expert staff we are able to guarantee this, at the same time carrying out the work quickly and without upsetting the general routine of business. We are now booking dates for February and onwards.

Estab. 1870.

Telephone: Terminus 3574.

# The Association of Manfg. Chemists, Ltd.

Business Agency, Transfer & Valuation Department

Head Offices—Kimberley House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (and at 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool).

PARKIN S. BOOTH, Valuer.

'Phone: City 1261-2-3

## BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

1.—**LINCS. DISTRICT.**—Chemist Business, situate Market Place; quarterly tenancy; low rental; returns have reached £30 per week; now average £10; good reason for disposal; double-fronted lock-up shop; no opposition; price, approximately £500. Further particulars on application.

2.—**LONDON, N.7.**—Old-established Optical Business, combining recently established Pharmacy, held on lease with 14 years to run at a rental of £250 p.a., of which £135 is let on lease; returns £28 per week; very large shop, dispensary and sight-testing room, situate in busy main road; no opposition for some distance. Further particulars on application. (42)

3.—**MANCHESTER.**—Old-established Retail Business for quick disposal; yearly tenancy; rent £150; returns for the last 40 years average over £50 weekly; at present returns are £35 weekly; nicely fitted and good stock; Wine and Spirit Licence; living accommodation. (48)

4.—**LONDON, S.E.**—Acid, Drug and Chemical Business for quick disposal; premises held on weekly tenancy at 14s. per week; returns average £25; stock and fixtures estimated at £500; offers invited. Full particulars on application.

5.—**KENT.**—Growing district; death vacancy; recently-established Retail Business for quick Disposal; lease will be granted, 7, 14 or 21 years, at £78 per annum; rates low; returns £1,100, could be considerably increased; Dentist attends at surgery at side three days a week; large double-fronted shop and room at back; excellent opportunity for young qualified Chemist-Optician; price £925, or near offer. (51)

6.—**LINCS.**—Established Dispensing and Retail Business for quick Disposal in important town; 17½ years' lease to run at £200 per annum; returns average £50 per week; very large shop, situate in main thoroughfare; specially recommended.

7.—**BIRMINGHAM.**—General Retail and Dispensing Business, situate in main busy road, for quick disposal; approximate returns £25 per week; double-fronted shop and seven-roomed house over; lease will be granted at £100 per annum; house above could be let at £78 per annum; price for lease, goodwill, fixtures and utensils £450; stock approximately £500. (49)



**R. TOMLINSON & SONS, Ltd.** (Chemists' Shopfitters)

beg to announce that they have opened a  
**CHEMISTS' BUSINESS TRANSFER AGENCY**  
and would welcome inquiries, also for  
**VALUATIONS & STOCKTAKINGS**

Note address:—**3 LIONEL STREET, BIRMINGHAM**  
Phone & Grams: Central 0892.

**BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.**

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

**BATH, SOMERSET.**—Splendid Chemist's Business for Sale owing to death of owner and to close estate; includes good living accommodation; the whole for sale outright, or long lease of the house and premises possibly if preferred; mortgage could be arranged. Apply Hillier & Considine, Solicitors, Old Bond Street Chambers, Bath.

**EAST COAST.**—Large Corner Shop; main road; splendidly fitted; Kodak Agency; steady £40 per week under management (audited figures); 36 per cent. gross profit; low expenses; death causes sale; fixtures, fittings and goodwill £1,000; stock £1,000 (approx.); premises on lease or purchase. 77/24, Office of this Paper.

**KENSINGTON.**—Small Business; suit lady; Dispensing, Photographic; easily worked; house sub-let at good profit; value of stock and fittings, about £150 wanted for quick sale; bargain. 76/17, Office of this Paper.

**LONDON, S.E.**—For immediate disposal, well-established Dispensing Business, splendidly situated in working-class district; returns over £2,000 (including large Panel) and steadily increasing profits well above average; rent £60; corner shop; good living accommodation; price £1,000; good reasons for disposal. *Bona-fide* applicants wishing to view please write "Sherwood," 76/16, Office of this Paper.

**LONDON, S.W.**—Smart lock-up Pharmacy, recently established, main road position; well stocked and nicely fitted; takings average £15 to £20 weekly; N.H.I. and good own Prescribing, with good Photographic trade during season; an entirely one-man business; in the right hands the figures could easily be doubled; advertiser has other interests, and for a quick sale is prepared to accept £400, inclusive of goodwill, stock and fixtures; a rare opportunity; first choqe secures. 181/441, Office of this Paper.

**LONDON (North suburb).**—Main road corner Pharmacy; beautifully fitted; double-fronted; no opposition; rent £52, inclusive; long lease as required; recently acquired; returns increasing weekly, now £16, plus N.H.I. (December 180 scripts), increasing this month; four surgeries close to pharmacy; Kodak Agency; no living accommodation; fixtures and clean stock value over £450; price £550; a genuine bargain; must sell owing to illness; *bona-fide* buyers offered closest investigation. 181/445, Office of this Paper.

**MIDLANDS.**—Newly-opened Pharmacy in good-class suburb; no opposition; nice house; unique opportunity; cash required £600. 76/37, Office of this Paper.

**SOUTH COAST (popular seaside resort).**—Sound lock-up, well fitted and stocked; returns average £1,350 yearly, auditor's figures; do considerably more; splendid position; main thoroughfare; rent and rates, inclusive, £104 per annum; long lease; price £1,000; vendor retiring; well worth attention. Brierley, Chemists' Valuer, 135 Queen Street, Newton Heath, Manchester. (Tel.: Failsworth 113.)

**SOUTH DEVON (Close to Sea).**—Unopposed Business for Disposal; established over six years; showing steady expansion; returns 1930, £1,100; large shop, six rooms above, bath-room, large garage; rent £120 per annum; long lease; low rates; price for business and fixtures £500, stock at valuation, about £250. Write 77/15, Office of this Paper.

**SOUTH KENSINGTON.**—Old-established Chemist's Business; returns under manager £2,000 (about) per annum; 20 years' lease; old-fashioned fittings; living accommodation; terms: goodwill £600, stock and fittings at valuation. Apply "Chel-sea," 181/443, Office of this Paper.

**SURREY.**—Good-class Business; Kodak Agency and fair amount of private Dispensing; returns 1930, £3,275, being an increase of £300 over 1929; still going ahead; modern premises; all new stock; small house and garage; rent £140; long lease; good reason for selling; price £1,800, or £1,150 plus valuation. Apply 181/444, Office of this Paper.

**YORKS (West Riding).**—Established 20 years; double-fronted shop; good house attached; rent £76; lease; unopposed; Kodak; turnover £2,400; N.H.I. scripts average 8,000 annually; scope for Optics; sound reasons for disposal; principals only dealt with. 79/22, Office of this Paper.

**A "ONCE IN A LONG WHILE CHANCE."**—A sound Business in a Norfolk coast town; Dispensing, Photographic and Optics; returns £4,500; exceptional profits: good lease at low rental; sound reason for immediate disposal; no triflers and no agents; inquiries must be accompanied by banker's reference; price round £3,600; Partnership with view to succession entertained. Reply to 75/38, Office of this Paper.

**BUSINESS** for Sale in a favourite riverside town near London; excellent prospects and good position; suitable for young chemist; terms very reasonable; owner not a chemist. 72/15, Office of this Paper.

**DRUG Store, Lewisham, S.E.,** main road, in a busy part; well-fitted shop, with good accommodation of four rooms, kitchen, etc.; long lease at moderate rent; price £325 all at. Stocker & Roberts, 3 Railway Approach, Lewisham, S.E. (Lee Gfeen 1115.)

**FOR Sale, Cash Chemist, London,** under management; good prospects for energetic, up-to-date man; long lease; no living accommodation; takings £32 to £35; £1,000; genuine buyers only. Apply 61/25, Office of this Paper.

**INCOMPLETE Drug Store,** just opened, in growing village, Surrey; population over three thousand; nearest opposition 3 mile; lock-up; 12s. 6d. weekly, inclusive; splendid opportunity for young person; good reason for disposing; accept £65. 78/4, Office of this Paper.

**OLD-ESTABLISHED Business,** with Kodak and Wine Licence; N.H.I. about 400 per month; accept valuation for stock and fixtures; property can be rented or purchased; living accommodation. 79/34, Office of this Paper.

**THE Pharmacy, South Coast town;** main street; £1,000. Gilbert & Co., Mitre Chambers, Mitre Street, E.C.3.

**VERY old-established Drug Store** for Sale, with property, on main road, in Lancashire manufacturing town, near Manchester; owing to illness of owner takings down to £14 per week; scope for N.H.I. work; building £800; could be leased; business £600, or valuation, for cash. 76/1, Office of this Paper.

**WITHIN 30 MINUTES OF VICTORIA STATION.**—High-class modern Shop in select neighbourhood; living accommodation over; near railway station; Kodak Agency and large D. & P.; returns £3,000 per annum, with good profits; owner wishes to sell at once, and could arrange immediate interview, when fuller particulars could be given; genuine offer of a business which is really progressing. 76/6, Office of this Paper.

**£350** AND stock at valuation (about £250); newly-opened shop in busy main road, Middlesex subnrb; well fitted; good house over; long lease; trade increasing weekly; sound reason for selling. 76/40, Office of this Paper.

**£350.**—Main road Chemist's Business; Stratford, E.15; established ten years; returns last year £1,081; net profit £446; rent £50 per annum; rates £18 per annum; chartered accountant's figures; price for fixtures, fittings, lease (20 years), goodwill, £350; stock optional; genuine buyers only; absolute bargain. 78/25, Office of this Paper.

**£550, ALL AT.**—General Retail; S.W. London; returns £1,100; scope for increase; rent £65; sub-let £78; lease 14 years; house available; good reason for selling; genuine offer. 79/8, Office of this Paper.

**£850 OR VALUATION.**—Chemist Business; old established; Post Office attached; lease 19 years; £60-£65; good living accommodation and all conveniences; proprietor retiring through age and infirmity; rare opportunity for younger man possessing enterprise: fullest particulars to sincere applicants bearing necessary credentials; no agents. Apply "C. F. C.," 5 Kimberley Road, Chingford, E.4.

**AGENCIES.**

**GLASGOW** Agent is open for additional good repeating line for Chemists and Hairdressers; commission basis preferred; must be well-known article; excellent connection with high-class shops throughout Scotland. 181/433, Office of this Paper.

**MANUFACTURING Chemists,** with good range of customers among Retail Grocers and Chemists, desire to get in touch with company who would market their lines on basis of Sole Representation for Great Britain, or a purchase of the undertaking would be entertained. Replies (in confidence) 75/39, Office of this Paper.

**MR. J. H. SUTTON, M.P.S.,** of Johannesburg, South Africa, is in London, and may be communicated with at the offices of the C. & D. by Manufacturers anxious to find a market for their products in South Africa.

**WANTED, Agents** for Scotland, Wales, Midlands, London, South of England, East Anglia, and the counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire, to represent manufacturers of Bandages and Lint, to call on Chemists; only persons accustomed to the trade need apply; commission basis. Applications to The Darwin Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bowling Green Mill, Darwen.



## BUSINESSES WANTED.

**A** PRIVATE Pharmacist has ready cash available for the purchase of a sound Chemist's Business which will stand investigation; London area or Northern Counties preferred; kindly give fullest particulars, which will be treated absolutely confidentially; bankers' references willingly supplied; would entertain management with succession. 77/3, Office of this Paper.

**B**IRMINGHAM or near; well-established Chemist's Business; returns not less than £30 weekly, with moderate overhead charges, or would consider Partnership in larger concern. Full particulars (in confidence) to 78/9, Office of this Paper.

**B**ERDOE & FISH are in urgent need of sound Businesses in all parts; cash buyers with capital up to £3,000 waiting to take immediate possession; correspondence from intending vendors cordially invited; quick sales negotiated privately. Transfer Offices, 41 Argyle Square, King's Cross, W.C.1. Phone: Terminus 3574.

**I** URGENTLY require several sound Chemists' Businesses (anywhere), returning approximately £1,500 yearly (up to any amount); bona-fide clients with cash at command ready to act immediately; send particulars, in strict confidence; personal attention guaranteed. Brierley, Chemists' Valuer, 135 Queen Street, Newton Heath, Manchester. (Tel.: Failsworth 113.)

**M**IDLANDS.—Sound Business required by private Pharmacist with turnover of above £3,000 per annum, situated within 50 miles of Birmingham; cash available for suitable concern, which must stand thorough investigation. Please send reasonably full particulars, which will be treated in strictest confidence; Managership with view to early succession entertained. 79/19, Office of this Paper.

**R**ETAIL and Dispensing Business (middle or upper middle class) doing some Private Dispensing; turnover about £2,000; London, good district; living accommodation; full particulars of overheads, etc., will be required; Partnership or management with view to succession considered. Write 76/28, Office of this Paper.

**S** MALL, sound Business wanted immediately in country town; south or south-west coast preferred; healthy district essential. 79/6, Office of this Paper.

**W**ANTED to Purchase for cash small Retail Business in Somerset. Apply, giving full particulars, to 77/36, Office of this Paper.

**W**ANTED to Purchase, Business doing between £20-£25 a week; working-class with plenty of scope for N.H.I.; London or within easy reach; lock-up shop; capital available about £500; must bear strictest investigation. Particulars, in confidence, to 78/33, Office of this Paper.

**Y**ORKSHIRE (preferably Leeds or near).—Sound Chemist's Business wanted by private pharmacist with ample cash; business must be profitable concern, well established, and able to stand strict investigation, or would consider management with view to early succession. Full particulars (in confidence) to 71/90, Office of this Paper.

## APPOINTMENTS.

### COUNTY COUNCIL OF MIDDLESEX. DISPENSER.

**T**HE County Council invite applications for the post of Dispenser at Hillingdon Hospital, Uxbridge, Middlesex, at a salary of £250 per annum (no bonus).

Candidates must be graduates in pharmacy of a recognised university, or hold one of the qualifications of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The officer appointed must be acquainted with the running of the pharmaceutical department of a modern hospital, and ability to undertake simple biochemical and microscopical investigations will be additional qualifications.

The officer appointed will be required to devote whole time to the duties of the post, to contribute to the County Council's Superannuation Fund, and for the latter purpose will be required to pass such medical examination as the County Council may direct.

The appointment is terminable by one month's notice on either side.

Applications, stating (1) name, (2) age, (3) qualifications and experience, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be received by the undersigned not later than 7th February, 1931.

No special application forms are provided. Envelopes must be endorsed "Dispenser."

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

ERNEST S. W. HART,

Clerk of the County Council.

Guildhall,  
Westminster, S.W.1.  
14th January, 1931.

## PREMISES TO LET.

**"RENT FREE TO HALF-QUARTER DAY."**—A really genuine opportunity for good Business without competition in important thoroughfare, South Croydon; excellent lock-up shop; rent £85 per annum, rising after 3 years to £100 (exclusive). Write for further details to A. M. Cawthorne, Architect, 54 Victoria Street, S.W.1. Phone: 0062 Victoria.

**S** HOP to Let, in very fashionable and high-class residential area; good chance to work up excellent connection; small premium for unexpired portion of lease; rent £80; fixtures at valuation.—W. Levens & Son, Bromley, Kent.

## PARTNERSHIPS.

**Q** UALIFIED Chemist seeks another as Partner, either to open up or already established business. P.C.B. 23/28, Office of this Paper.

## PREMISES WANTED.

**S** HOP wanted, North London or up to 15 miles out, where there is scope for a qualified chemist; reasonable rent, or might consider purchase. Write "Advertiser," 84 Florence Road, Stroud Green, N.

## APPRENTICES.

**A** PPRENTICESHIP required; young lady; through Part I; time allowed study; hospital or shop; Central or South London district. 78/40, Office of this Paper.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

**S** URGICAL Appliances, First-Aid Requisites, etc.—Good opportunity for lady or gentleman to join established business with good postal connection and scope for development; capital required £500, and payment for services; previous experience necessary. Apply 181/438, Office of this Paper.

## SITUATIONS OPEN.

### RETAIL (HOME).

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

**M** R. BROMHALL, 110 Brixton Hill, begs to thank all those ladies and gentlemen who replied to his advertisement of January 17. It is impossible to answer each individually.

**B** LACKPOOL.—Qualified Assistant required; permanency; might suit lady or elderly gentleman; duties light. Please enclose full particulars, age, experience, and salary required. 79/10, Office of this Paper.

**D** ERBY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.—Wanted, immediately for Drug Department, competent lady Assistant; only those with Chemist experience need apply. State age and experience to Secretary, Albion Street, Derby.

**L** OONDON, W.—Manager (qualified), good prospects for competent man. Full particulars, age, experience, and salary required. Crawford, 89 Pevensey Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

**L** OONDON, N.—Senior Assistant, male (qualified or unqualified), wanted in about a month's time by high-class Chemist-Optician; experienced Dispenser; preferably married; unfurnished rooms provided if required. State age, salary, photo (returnable). Replies from those in berths treated in strict confidence. Applications not answered seven days declined with thanks. 77/18, Office of this Paper.

**L** OONDON, S.E.—Qualified Assistant wanted, under 30, lady or gentleman; modern business; good Salesman, accurate Dispenser, understand Photography; businesslike habits necessary; good references essential; country trained preferred. Full particulars first letter, age, height, salary required. "Commerce," 78/15, Office of this Paper.

**M** IDLAND TOWN.—Wanted, competent Manager; qualified; good Prescriber and Window-dresser; energetic; age about 30 years. Full particulars, experience, and salary required. 181/427, Office of this Paper.

**N** EAR BIRMINGHAM.—Wanted, unqualified Junior, about 22; good references and experience necessary. Apply all particulars, "Medicus," 78/29, Office of this Paper.



**A** CAPABLE unqualified Assistant; must be a quick and accurate Dispenser, used to N.H.I. Dispensing and Counter. Apply O. Tobin, Ltd., 49 Harford Street, Mile End, E.1.

**C**HIROPODIST required; experience in Pharmacy preferred. Apply, stating age, qualifications and salary expected, "London," 77/25, Office of this Paper.

**E**NERGETIC, qualified Manager or Senior will be required in March for high-class East Anglian Chemist's business; one with Optical qualification (J.C.Q.O.) preferred. Apply, with full particulars, age, experience, salary required, etc., giving references, 67/22, Office of this Paper.

**E**NERGETIC, qualified Manager required for the management of Chemist's business with branches; applicants should have had practical experience in buying and of staff control. Apply in the first instance, giving full particulars, age, experience, salary required, references, 75/28, Office of this Paper.

**E**XPERIENCED, unqualified Salesman wanted. Write, stating age, experience and salary required, to Staff Manager, Welwyn Stores (1929), Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

**I**MPROVER required for a South Coast Pharmacy. Apply, giving full particulars, 78/56, Office of this Paper.

**J**UNIOR or Improver wanted. Write, stating salary required, age, and experience, to P.C.B. 23/11, Office of this Paper.

**J**UNIOR or Improver; time off for study. Apply, giving full particulars, saying salary required, and enclosing photograph (to be returned), G. Elliott & Son, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Walsall.

**J**UNIOR Assistant, lady or gentleman, smart appearance, required February; accurate Dispenser, good Salesman and Window-dresser essential; one not afraid to soil hands. State age, salary, experience and full particulars. Wills Pharmacies, Ltd., 106 Northfield Avenue, West Ealing, W.13.

**M**ANAGER (qualified) for shop in S.E. London; applicant must be accustomed to handling N.H.I. Dispensing; living accommodation available. Give full particulars of age, details of experience, salary required, etc.; commission offered to the right man. 77/23, Office of this Paper.

#### PHARMACY.

**Q**UALIFIED Chemist required to take charge of a Retail Branch in South-East district; age 25-35; must be thoroughly capable man, experienced in every branch.

Unqualified Assistant (male), age about 25; good all-round experience, Dispensing, etc., necessary.

Female Assistant, unqualified or Hall Certificate; must have general pharmaceutical and shop experience.

Apply, in writing, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Staff Manager, Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., 148 Powis Street, Woolwich, S.E.18. Endorse envelope "Pharmacy."

Note.—Canvassing of members of the General Committee or officials will disqualify.

**Q**UALIFIED Manager for branch; must invest £100; good scope in large town in Beds. 76/36, Office of this Paper.

**Q**UALIFIED man required for Branch; must be punctual and capable; young man with ambition would suit (unmarried preferred). Dawsons, 257 High Street, Ponders End, Middx. Phone: Enfield 0076.

**Q**UALIFIED man required at once for small business in London; position would suit elderly man who requires easy hours and light duties. Please state salary required. 79/24, Office of this Paper.

**Q**UALIFIED Manager for Country Branch required at once; permanency for energetic Salesman. Please state age, salary, experience in first letter to "Hants," 79/33, Office of this Paper.

**R**EQUIRED, Junior Assistant (Improver), male, for S.W. district. Full particulars, age, salary required, to 78/13, Office of this Paper.

**W**ITHAM, ESSEX.—Wanted, qualified Manager for branch; modern pharmacy; house above; private entrance; must be a smart Counterman and good Window-dresser; N.H.I., Photographic; good references required; age between 25 and 45. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, age, references, salary required, when at liberty, photo (to be returned), to T. Bellamy, Ph.C., 2 Tindal Square, Chelmsford.

**Y**OUNG lady Assistant (unqualified) or Improver, wanted for light good-class business. Please state experience, age, height, salary required, and send photo, which will be returned. Croasdale & Sons, Chemists, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

**£3** 5s. WEEKLY, London, S.E.; elderly, qualified man; easy berth. Apply 76/14, Office of this Paper.

#### WHOLESALE.

**L**ONDON Wholesale Sundries House require a smart young Assistant in the Despatch Department; one with a good knowledge of the trade and of both country and local motor and railway routes; only those with experience in the transport service of a brisk and efficient house need apply. State age, experience, wages and references. 181/439, Office of this Paper.

**A** POSITION of trust has occurred for a fully qualified M.P.S. with Wholesale Drug House; applicant will be expected to take charge of D.D. and be responsible for same; for the right man who is out for improving his position this is an opportunity; must be prepared to invest at least £250 in business. 76/25, Office of this Paper.

**D**IRECTOR of old-established firm of Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists requires Assistant; qualification not necessary, but experience in Drug trade essential; must be possessed of business acumen and ability to organise and control. Full details and remuneration required to 181/435, Office of this Paper.

**E**XPERIENCED Salesman required, with connection in West, South-West, North-West London, for Drugs, Packed Pharmaceuticals, Toilets, and Perfumery. Address full details, which will be treated in strict confidence, and remuneration looked for, to 181/434, Office of this Paper.

**O**PENING occurs for an intelligent and energetic Salesman in a large and important firm of Cork Merchants; experience of the Cork or allied trade an advantage. Write full particulars, age, experience, etc. (in confidence), to 181/440, Office of this Paper.

**R**EPRESENTATIVE, young, keen and enthusiastic, required for firm of Manufacturing Perfumers and Soap Makers (non-combine) to call on Retail Chemists, South Yorkshire, Potteries and Nottingham. Write, stating age, experience, and fullest particulars, to 181/436, Office of this Paper.

**R**EPRESENTATIVES wanted (commission basis) in many districts by leading manufacturers to sell remarkable new development in health product for dogs; only men with established and very good existing connection amongst Chemists need apply; proposition offers unusually large scope for first-class salesmen; state exact territory covered. Apply 76/2, Office of this Paper.

**R**EPRESENTATIVES calling on Chemists, Hairdressers, etc., wanted to carry advertised Toilet Preparations (small samples); commission basis; several provincial areas still open. Apply by letter only, stating territory, references, etc., in confidence, to Bryte (1928), Ltd., 154, Kings Cross Road, London, W.C.1.

**R**EQUIRED by well-established firm of Perfumery Manufacturers, five Representatives in London and provinces calling on Retail and Wholesale Chemists to sell middle-priced Perfumery and Toilet Preparations; commence duties end of February; only men with first-class connection and able to pass fidelity bond need apply. Send full information, with references, to 181/442, Office of this Paper.

**S**ALES MEN wanted, must be well established, with a good connection amongst Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores, to carry a well-advertised 100 per cent. sales side line, with a universal appeal; any part of the United Kingdom; terms exceptional; will yield good profits to the right men; commission basis only. Replies treated with the strictest confidence. 76/38, Office of this Paper.

**S**COTLAND.—Representative required, commission basis, for advertised Toilet lines; a large number of accounts already opened. Age and full particulars in first letter. 77/1, Office of this Paper.

**T**RAVELLERS wanted, calling on Chemists, to sell new line; commission basis. Write Box 116, Samson Clark & Co., Ltd., 57 Mortimer Street, W.1.

**W**ANTED, by City Wholesale Warehouse, experienced man to take charge of their Perfumery Factory; must have previous experience in manufacturing Bath Salts, Perfumery Creams, etc. Write, stating age, full details of previous experience and salary required, to 78/17, Office of this Paper.

**W**E want you to our mutual advantage if you are a Representative open to carry a good side line, or a Manufacturers' Agent with "push"; buying or commission agencies; men who can talk sales making good incomes; small easy samples. Apply 76/39, Office of this Paper.

#### PHOTOGRAPHS, TESTIMONIALS, &c.

When answering advertisements in this section applicants are strongly advised not to send (unless specially requested) ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS or VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHS. As can be readily understood, when an advertiser receives from 60 to 100 replies the task of returning photographs, testimonials, &c., is one of some difficulty.



**(COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.)**

**DOMINIONS.**—Wanted, for a healthy and progressive British Dominion, a promising young man who has had actual experience in manufacturing and putting up high-class Pharmaceutical and Toilet Lines; only applications from men engaged in manufacturing and packing considered; unmarried preferred. Apply, by letter only, to "Nev," 23 Arrol Road, Beckenham, Kent, giving particulars of experience, age, etc., and approximate salary required; the salary expected in this country might be given as a basis.

**NAIROBI.**—Howse & McGeorge, Ltd., require the services of a qualified male Assistant, prepared to sail early, age 25/30, with good all-round experience and knowledge of Photography; 4 years' agreement; second class passage paid out; salary £30, £35, £37 10s. and £40 per month for the first, second, third and fourth years respectively. Reply, with copies of references and photograph, to "Zehra," 84 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

**SITUATIONS WANTED.****(RETAIL HOME.)**

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

**A.A.A.A.A.**—ASSISTANT, 20 years 6 months, 5 ft. 9 in., passed Part I, 4 years' apprenticeship in North, 4 months assistant, South, desires situation; excellent Counterman, good Window-dresser; all-round Dispensing and Photographic experience; London or North of England preferred; commence February 9. Taylor, 119 Langney Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.

**A.A.A.**—QUALIFIED, tall, managerial experience, efficient, Counter, Dispensing, Photography and Display, wants engagement with scope; start immediately; anywhere. B.M./LO25, London, W.C.1.

**A.A.**—MISS GRACE RENNIE, Pharmacist, now booking Locums; 20 years' Hospital, M.A.B., General; highest credentials. "Craig-y-Don," Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

**A.**—ASSISTANT; 21; disengaged; all-round experience; good Dispenser; energetic, hard worker; Radio. Rothwell, 28 Clegg Street, Brierfield, Burnley.

**A.**—JUNIOR Assistant, 21, seeks position; excellent knowledge of Counter work, Toilets, Photographic and Window-dressing; also good knowledge of Dispensing. Write "A. C.," 1 Laurier Terrace, Dartnell Road, East Croydon.

**A.**—LOCUM; qualified; registered R.P.U.; long or short period; experienced all branches; active; excellent references; terms moderate. "S. C. J.," 54 Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W.6. Phone: Maida Vale 8212.

**A.**—QUALIFIED, 28, previous experience management, desires post; would travel. "Cyanide," c/o Smith, 117 Porter Street, Preston, Lancs.

**A** CAPABLE qualified young man; 26; West-End and London experience; competent Salesman and Dispenser; some managerial experience; any responsibility; excellent references. 27 Warwick Road, S.W.5.

**A** CAPABLE, unqualified Assistant, 23, high-class experience, desires change; permanency; good references; single; keen; distance immaterial. 78/37, Office of this Paper.

**A** CHEMIST-OPTICIAN, M.P.S., F.S.M.C., J.C.Q.O.; Manager or Senior; 6 years busy pharmacy; over 500 optical cases; references Pharmaceutical and Optical; 6 ft.; young. Aspden, 6 Havelock Street, Blackpool.

**A** DISENGAGED, experienced, qualified man; whole or part time; Locum or permanency; moderate salary. "Chemist," 98 The Grove, Ealing, W.5.

**A** NY capacity; qualified; well educated; 27; 5ft. 8in.; good address; good middle-class, working-class and Colonial experience; Dispensing, Counter, Windows, Photography; 40 miles radius Birmingham preferred, not essential. 79/30, Office of this Paper.

**NAMES AND ADDRESSES.**

When sending advertisements for any of the sections in this Supplement, advertisers—as a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication—should always give their names and addresses. It sometimes occurs that this rule is not followed and delay and disappointment ensues. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

**A** QUALIFIED Chemist seeks situation as Manager in London (South preferred) with good prospects; young and capable; smart appearance; willing and enthusiastic worker; 8 years' good all-round experience; Window-dressing, Photographic, Dispensing; excellent references. Apply 76/29, Office of this Paper.

**A** QUALIFIED Chemist, 29, as Manager; keen, competent and energetic; 12 years' London and Provincial experience; well versed in all departments of pharmacy, including Photography and Toilets. "Veramon," Cranleigh, 58 Oakfield Road, Stroud Green, London, N.4.

**A** NGLO-SCOT, 25, M.P.S., F.B.O.A., capable, conscientious, desires situation with Chemist-Optician in good-class neighbourhood. 77/9, Office of this Paper.

**A** REALLY competent man, F.B.O.A., M.P.S., J.C.Q.O., as Manager; successful record as business builder; good Salesman and Window-dresser. 79/2, Office of this Paper.

**A** S Manager or Assistant; qualified; 27; single; experienced all branches, Retail, N.H.I. and private Dispensing; photo, etc.; first-class references; Midlands preferred. "M.P.S.," 25 Clifford Road, Blackpool.

**A** S Counter Assistant (lady); Stock, Toilet, etc. "F. W.," 53 Chichester Road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

**A** S experienced General Assistant, Senior, Manager; Counter, Stock, Books, Buyer, Prescriber, Salesman. "Dispenser," 130 Scott-Ellis Gardens, N.W.8.

**A** S Locum or temporary position; part-time entertained; qualified; 32; experienced Manager and Assistant; excellent references. "Chemist," 50 Grove Lane, Camberwell, S.E.5. Tel.: Rodney 4449.

**A** SSISTANT; qualified; age 24; good general experience; temporary or permanent; East Midlands preferred. H Wainman, Albert Street, Mansfield.

**A** SSISTANT; unqualified; experienced; accurate Dispenser; temporary or permanent; London only. "Radix," 72 Tremadoc Road, Clapham, S.W.4.

**A** SSISTANT would give part-time service in exchange for use of room behind a West-End or City Pharmacy. Nelson, 25 Alexandra Road, N.4.

**A** SSISTANT; unqualified; 25 years' all-round experience, London and country; good references. "Chemicus," 103 Grove Road, South Woodford, Essex.

**A** SSISTANT, 21, 6 ft., smart appearance, desires position; good all-round experience; reliable; trustworthy. H. Plummer, 20 Somerset Road, Walthamstow, E.17.

**A** SSISTANT; unqualified; tall; age 24; experience, eight years; good Dispensing, Counter, Window, Photography. Allen, 57 Astwood Road, Worcester.

**A** SSISTANT or Locum; Counter, Dispensing, Photography; experienced; unqualified; disengaged. "K.," 62 Blenheim Road, East Ham, E.6.

**A** SSISTANT; 26; single; disengaged; very good Dispensing, Counter and Photographic experience (six years in London); well recommended. G. Ramdin, 41 Westcroft Square, London, W.6.

**A** SSISTANT, unqualified, 25, West-End experience, Windows, Counter, Prescribing, desires change; London. "F.," 20a Hammersmith Broadway.

**A** SSISTANT or Locum; disengaged; experienced; abstainer; male; moderate salary. "H. G.," 142 Hill Lane, Southampton.

**A** SSISTANT; unqualified; 38 years; married; tall; excellent references; all-round experience; can manage; free shortly. 78/1, Office of this Paper.

**A** SSISTANT, unqualified, male, desires permanent situation in London area; 5 years' excellent experience in all branches; accustomed to heavy Dispensing and good-class Counter; tall; smart appearance. 79/4, Office of this Paper.

**A** SSISTANT, unqualified, open for engagement; town or country; quick, clean, reliable Dispenser, keen Salesman, good Window-dresser; thorough knowledge Photography (D. & P.); conscientious worker; trustworthy and sober; highest references. 78/35, Office of this Paper.

**B** IRMINGHAM OR MIDLANDS.—Unqualified, 23, 6 years' experience, good-class Counter, Photographic, Dispensing, Window-dressing, seeks situation immediately. 76/34, Office of this Paper.

**B** OOKING Locum work for season; woman; 25; qualified; Retail and Hospital experience; good testimonials. Miller, 21 Cambridge Street, W.2. Padd. 7169.

**C** OMPETENT Assistant; unqualified; 20 years' Retail experience; good Salesman; take full charge. "Delta," 17 Park Avenue, Leicester.



**COMPETENT**, unqualified Assistant; over 30 years' Retail experience; temporary or permanency; excellent references. Bagshaw, Park Square, Newport, Mon.

**DOCTEUR en Pharmacie (French)** offers his services for three months to English Chemist in return for whole or partial board-residence. "J. W.," 42 Sedgeford Road, Shepherds Bush, W.12.

**EXPERIENCED**, all-round Assistant; tall; married; unregistered; Manager, Senior; single; competent; trustworthy; conscientious; disengaged. Haigh, 23 Doughty Street, Holborn.

**EXPERIENCED** Saleswoman; Drugs, Toilet and Perfumery; disengaged. Miss Driffield, 10 Norfolk Road, Tunbridge Wells.

**EXPERIENCED**, unqualified, but competent; tall; Scot; many years' first-class Dispensing, Counter, Photo, seaside, country; London; quick, clean, accurate; disengaged; permanency desired. Johnstone, 3 Babington Road, Streatham, S.W.16. Phone: 1087.

**GENTLEMAN**, just disposed of his business, seeks management with view to Partnership or buying out; excellent references. Apply "Chemist," 5a Bushey Hill Road, Camberwell, S.E.5.

**JUNIOR**; disengaged; good experience and references; Dispensing and Counter; tall. M. A. Brown, "St. Ives," High Street, Wivenhoe, Essex.

**JUNIOR**, 18, seeks position; Midlands preferred, not essential; good Dispensing and Counter experience; apprenticeship ends February 21. Apply "Alumen," 109a Hollyhedge Lane, Walsall.

**LADY**, 25, M.P.S., Scot, tall, good appearance, desires change; Scotland preferred; Manageress or Assistant; free one month. Apply 66/25, Office of this Paper.

**LADY** Dispenser (Hall Certificate); shop, Doctor or Institution; quick, clean, accurate. G. Seaward, The Bungalow, Clearmount Road, Weymouth.

**LADY** Assistant (Hall) requires post, Ipswich district, where experience gained. King, Ipswich Road, Woodbridge.

**LADY** Dispenser (Hall Certificate) desires post with Doctor, Hospital or Chemist. Palmer, 2 Middleton Crescent, Dewsbury Road, Leeds.

**LADY** Dispenser desires post, Doctor or Chemist; Minor qualification; Book-keeping and Counter experience. 75/37, Office of this Paper.

**LADY** Dispenser-Book-keeper; shorthand and typewriting; 21; experienced; excellent testimonials; Locums accepted. "Dispenser," 138 West Side, S.W.4.

**LADY**, M.P.S., smart appearance, reliable, desires permanency; good-class pharmacy; Midlands; excellent references. 35 Melton Road, West Bridgford.

**LADY** Assistant (Hall); 12 years' Dispensing and Retail experience; disengaged; Chemist or Doctor. 96 Benhill Avenue, Sutton, Surrey.

**LADY** Dispenser-Book-keeper (Hall qualification), accurate, 11 years' experience, also Counter, Photography, desires post; North Midlands preferred. 78/18, Office of this Paper.

**LONDON OR BOURNEMOUTH**.—Qualified; age 24; quick Dispenser, good Salesman and Window-dresser; knowledge of Photographics; London and provincial experience; accustomed to taking charge; excellent references. "Cymro," 76/3, Office of this Paper.

**MANAGER** requires similar post; good all-round experience, Dispensing, Counter, Prescribing, Buying, etc.; excellent references. Holmes, 113 Moyser Road, Streatham.

**MANAGER** or Assistant; qualified; 27; single; competent all branches. Seaton, 138 Murray Road, Rugby.

**M.P.S.**, 24 (Square trained), recently qualified F.S.M.C. and Supplemental, requires situation with Chemist or Chemist-Optician as Manager or Assistant; good references. 76/18, Office of this Paper.

**M.P.S.**, 23, height 6 ft., 5½ years' good all-round experience, desires post as Assistant; Midlands preferred, but not essential; at present managing. Whitefoot, 5 Broad Street, Modbury, Devon.

**M.P.S.**.—ASSISTANT or Manager; good experience; Retail and N.H.I. Dispensing; London preferred. Foster, 64 Falmouth Road, Newington, S.E.1.

**M.P.S.**, 24; permanency or Locum; anywhere; Manchester or Wolverhampton districts preferred; extensive experience in all classes of business. A. Naylor, 29 Dartmouth Avenue, Willenhall, South Staffs.

**M.P.S.**, 23, male, single, 6 ft. 2 in. in height, accurate Dispenser, energetic and trustworthy, desires post as Manager or Assistant; excellent references. "A. J. H.," 103 Fairfield Road, Droylsden, Manchester.

**M.P.S.**, very experienced, competent, with sound business ability, intimately conversant with Family, Photographic, Veterinary, Agricultural Chemistry, wants responsible management; residential preferred; at liberty. "Analyst," 11 Market Street, Crewkerne.

**M.P.S.**, 28, requires permanency; 13 years' excellent experience in every branch, including Photography; keen, energetic, conscientious. Jevons, Chemist, "Beechwood," Hungerford Road, St. Annes-on-Sea.

**PHARMACIST** desires position as Manager or Assistant; keen and energetic, with good all-round experience; able to take charge. "Chemist," 9 Colyton Road, S.E.22.

**PRACTICAL** qualified Manager, Locum, or Senior Assistant; mature experience Management, Sales, Display, Prescribing, Photographic; moderate terms; London area. "Energy," 78/34, Office of this Paper.

**PROGRESSIVE** situation wanted, Assistant or Manager; thorough knowledge of all branches; qualified 1928; London district preferred. 76/15, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** Manager, 27, thoroughly experienced, requires progressive position in London; Retail; reasonable salary. Golden, 76 Landsdowne Road, Walthamstow.

**QUALIFIED**, aged 24, with 8 years' all-round experience, seeks position, anywhere; excellent testimonials; good appearance and address; free immediately. Carter, Shepstone Road, Horbury, Wakefield.

**QUALIFIED** Scot as Assistant or Manager; age 24; experienced Dispenser (Private and N.H.I.), Photography, Window-dressing and good Salesman; excellent references. 181/437, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED**, 26, married, desires permanency, as Manager or Senior; good all-round experience; Midlands or London preferred, free after February 14. Powell, 164 8th Avenue, Low Hill, Wolverhampton.

**QUALIFIED**; 23; seven years' good experience in all branches, including Photography (seaside and Midlands); thoroughly reliable and trustworthy; excellent references; smart appearance. Bartley, The Towers, Studley, Warwickshire.

**QUALIFIED** Manager, 26, desires permanency or Locum; 10 years' good all-round experience; accustomed to responsibility; references excellent. Mortimer, Read's Avenue, Blackpool.

**QUALIFIED** lady, 23, desires post in London; experienced in all branches of Retail; able to take charge; excellent references; interview; free. 78/12, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED**, 24, with good all-round experience, at present near London, desires change; London preferred. 79/11, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED**, 22, seeks berth as Assistant or Branch Manager; London preferred; 18 months' London experience; disengaged. P.C.B. 23/25, Office of this Paper.

**SCOT**; unqualified; 22; previous London experience; East Ham district preferred. Write "Scot," 55 Clements Road, East Ham.

**TEMPORARY** or permanent; fully experienced; disengaged; Leeds or Bradford district. Francis B. di Menna, Chemist, 5 Amberley Street, Bradford.

**UNQUALIFIED** Male Assistant, 22, good experience, passed Part I, requires part-time position, evenings and all day Saturday, or similar; London W., S.W. or suburban. Osborne, 276 Nelson Road, Whetton, Twickenham.

**UNQUALIFIED**; active; first-class general all-round experience; disengaged. Jones, 8 Kingswood Avenue, Queen's Park, Kilburn, N.W.

**VACANT**.—An experienced Pharmacist; over 30 years qualified; capable of managing good Dispensing or general business. Apply 75/21, Office of this Paper.

**YOUNG** lady, qualified, seeks post; permanency or Locum; good Dispenser; active, intelligent, and good appearance. 78/5, Office of this Paper.

**YOUNG** lady; widow; 23; all-round general experience (except Dispensing) with leading Stores; smart Counterwoman. Goldsmith, 104 Katherine Road, E.6.

**9 YEARS'** successful management in big business; position with a future in return for results desired. Apply "Qualified," 79/5, Office of this Paper.



**All Unqualified Assistants, Dispensers and Apprentices** should join at once  
**THE NATIONAL UNION OF DRUG & CHEMICAL WORKERS**  
 (Incorporating the National Association of Chemists' Assistants)  
**BENEFITS: Trade Protection—Legal Aid—Unemployment Benefit—Free Use of Employment Bureau**  
 Write for particulars:—ARTHUR J. GILLIAN, Gen. Sec.  
 149 Newington Causeway, LONDON, S.E.1

**ADVERTISERS** would consider the  
**PURCHASE OF GOODWILL, etc., of any**  
**PATENT MEDICINE or PROPRIETARY**  
**ARTICLE—or ARRANGE for its MANU-**  
**FACTURE and DISTRIBUTION.**

*State full particulars, 174/209, Office of this Paper.*

#### WHOLESALE.

**A.A.A.**—A YOUNG M.P.S., with valuable connection among Medical Profession and Retail trade, now working London and Southern Counties for well-known house, desires change; can supply evidence of successful sales representation and highest references. Any British house interested in new business please write c/o 77/37, Office of this Paper.

**A** REALLY first-class Representative, with good London connection amongst Manufacturing Perfumers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Chemists, Hairdressers, Sundriesmen, Stores, etc., requires suitable berth with reputable firm. P.C.B. 23/10, Office of this Paper.

**A** YOUNG gentleman, aged 22, possessing first-class references and extensive all-round experience in the manufacture of the entire Pharmacopoeia, famous Proprietaries, Toilets, Tablets, Pills, etc., desires suitable position. Write "F. M.," 50 Woodside Gardens, Bruce Grove, N.17.

**F**IRST-CLASS Representative, 34, with good Yorkshire (W.R.) and Lincs connection amongst Wholesale and Retail Chemists (Drugs, Tablets and Pharmaceutical Specialities, etc.), requires position with reputed firm; salary and expenses; can produce results; own car. 76/31, Office of this Paper.

**M**ALE Clerk; 23; Book-keeping, Invoicing, etc.; 5 years' experience Wholesale House; London district; £3. 76/13, Office of this Paper.

**P**ERFUMERY, SOAPS.—Advertiser, thoroughly experienced in Manufacture, acquainted with modern machinery, expert in Vanishing Creams, Powders, seeks berth; capable buyer; excellent references. "Savon," P.C.B. 23/14, Office of this Paper.

**R**EPRESENTATIVE, good connection West of England, Home Counties, South Wales, desires post with house of repute; excellent Travelling and Retail experience; good references. Hall, 59 Goldington Avenue, Bedford.

**R**EPRESENTATIVE, with 15 years' experience calling on Doctors and Chemists, wishes to represent first-class Drug House; disengaged. 77/39, Office of this Paper.

**R**EPRESENTATIVE, age 28, with good connection Eastern Counties, Wholesale and Retail Chemists, requires engagement; smart salesman; excellent references. 79/23, Office of this Paper.

**Y**OUNG gentleman, experienced Retail and travelling, desires to represent firm; Birmingham and Midlands preferred. 77/15, Office of this Paper.

**Y**OUNG man, 26, 7 years' travelling experience, well-known firms, good connection amongst Chemists and Hairdressers, London and suburbs, seeks permanent situation. 8 Waller Road, New Cross, London, S.E.14.

**31**, 15 years' first-class Retail experience, seeks berth with firm; Wholesalers or Manufacturers; willing to travel; own car; small investment if required. "Lignum," 79/21, Office of this Paper.

**Price lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.**

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**I GIVE BEST PRICES** for Old Films (damaged, fogged or expired dates); Packet Papers. Cards (any sizes). Old Photo Goods or Cameras. Bromide Papers. Plates (all sizes, all makes). Send any goods in the photo line. I buy all, good or bad. Cash per return. A good price for all Cameras. Send them along.  
**S. E. HACKETT, 23 July Road, Liverpool**

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

10s. for 60 words or less; 1s. for every additional 10 or less, prepaid.

**A** SHOWCASE, or complete Pharmacy fit-up, new or second-hand; Fronts; Window Enclosures and Fittings; "Artom" Cash Tills, 25s. (Gledhill type); Shop Rounds. Everything in pharmacy equipment. Write for lists, quotations and sketches, without commitment. R. TOMLINSON & SONS, LTD., 3 Lionel Street, Birmingham. (Designers and Manufacturers of complete Pharmacy Equipment for over 100 years.)

**A** ANALYTICAL and Consulting Chemist has accommodation available in his Laboratory for Analytical or Research work in the neighbourhood of London Bridge. Write "P. M.," c/o Streets, 6 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.

**CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.**—We hold an immense stock of Drug Fittings, Dispensing Screens, Glass Fronted Counters, PC-fumery Cases, Nests of Drawers, Wall Cases, Silent Salesmen, Upright and Flat Counter Cases, Plate-glass Counters, Cash Tills, Display Stands and Glass Shelves, etc., ready for immediate delivery at competitive prices. Write or call for List. F. MAUND & E. BERG (SHOWCASES), LTD., 175/9 and 336 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

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